

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,296

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 5-6, 1974

Established 1887

## Nixon Rules Out Giving His Tapes To Senate Panel

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—Personally rejecting Senate Watergate committee subpoenas for nearly 500 White House tapes and documents, President Nixon said today he views the subpoena "as an overt attempt to intrude into the executive to a degree that constitutes an unconstitutional usurpation of power."

In a letter to the committee chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., Mr. Nixon wrote:

"To produce the material you now seek would unquestionably destroy any vestige of confidentiality of presidential communications, thereby irreparably impairing the constitutional function of the office of the presidency."

Mr. Nixon further argued that compliance with the committee's subpoenas would "serve no legislative purpose which I can discern." The President also contended that if the committee received the tapes and documents it seeks and made them public, it "could seriously impair the ability of the office of the special prosecutor to complete its investigations and successfully prosecute the criminal cases which may arise from the grand juries."

He said that, "in the current environment, there may be some attempt to distort my position as only an effort to withhold information."

But he insisted he is simply trying to protect the presidential office, a matter he termed "of the utmost constitutional importance."

The President's refusal to comply with the committee's request for nearly 500 Watergate-related materials set the stage for a new and probably extended legal battle.

## Kohoutek Comes Into View Again

From Wire Dispatches

HOUSTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—Astronomers said today the Kohoutek comet will be visible to careful eyes after sunset this week.

The comet has been close to us for more than a week and its bright solar light made it impossible to view it from the earth. But some scientists fear the comet itself may now be losing its brightness and could be as much as 50 times less brilliant than it was a week ago.

Kohoutek was reported visible to the eye yesterday at the Chum Observatory in Germany, of Heinrich Kaindl said it was out as bright as the star Ursa Major (the Great Bear) and looked like "a wash-out light with a point in the middle."

A spokesman for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory said Kohoutek would be visible in Europe for about 15 to 20 minutes after sunset in the west-southwest sky.

The comet was scheduled to rise higher and higher and be visible to the naked eye in the early morning. The head should appear about 5 degrees above the horizon, just above the point where the sun goes down and show the positions of Venus and Mercury.

## EEC Postpones Talks on Fund To Help Regions

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The European Common Market, still blocked by a dispute between Britain and Germany, postponed today a meeting aimed at settling a crisis over spending.

Foreign ministers of the nine nations in the European Economic Community were to have met here Monday to seek a compromise between British and German positions on a "regional fund" to aid depressed areas because of the dispute, Britain has vetoed progress on such other issues as economic unity and an oil policy.

A Common Market spokesman said the West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel asked today that the meeting be postponed a week, to Jan. 14. Since Mr. Scheel currently is chairman of the Common Market Ministerial Council, it was a foregone conclusion that the meeting will be postponed.

European sources said the postponement does not mean a severing of the crisis. Rather, they said, it is a sign that Britain and Germany have agreed that with a little more time they may be able to find a compromise.

## Pentagon Will Not Discuss Reports

## U.S. Is Said to Use Spy Subs in Soviet Waters

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP).—The United States maintains a fleet of electronic spy submarines operating close to the Soviet coastline to monitor Russian submarine activity and military communications.

These U.S. submarines, described as "underwater U-2s," roam within Soviet territorial waters, according to intelligence sources. The Pentagon has declined to comment on the underwater intelligence on the ground that disclosure of the activity would be "detrimental to what we're doing." Other knowledgeable sources contend that the U.S. submarine surveillance fleet, as they were of the U-2s, has been aware of the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union in late 1969.

The U-2 flights ended in an atmosphere of high international

tenor, with the shooting down of CIA pilot Francis Gary Powers.

Sources familiar with the submarine operations contend that the monitoring has been conducted within the Soviet Union's three-mile territorial limit. Pentagon officials, while neither confirming nor denying the surveillance, say, in the words of one spokesman, that "we don't go mucking around in other people's territorial waters." All the things we do are mindful of other people's air space and territorial waters.

Soviet vessels also conduct eavesdropping operations in U.S. waters, although chiefly by means of surface trawlers. Russian subs are not believed to have the sophisticated electronic capability of the U.S. underwater craft.

The U.S. program has assumed major strategic importance since the capture of the electronic spy

ship Pueblo 13 miles off the coast of North Korea six years ago this month. One of the principal lessons of the Pueblo incident was the vulnerability to capture of surface intelligence ships, especially in the vicinity of hostile coastlines.

The underwater eavesdropping program, code-named Rusk, is probably the most secret of all U.S. electronic intelligence operations (including those conducted by spy satellite and aircraft). The subs are equipped to gather a wide variety of electronic, communications and radar intelligence.

One of their chief missions is to monitor Soviet nuclear submarine activities, a function which figures high in the strategic arms limitation negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The operations are coordinated (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



WASHINGTON TALKS—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan being greeted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at a State Department luncheon on Friday.

## Talk Termed 'Useful, Positive'

## Kissinger, Dayan Discuss Pullbacks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today he had useful and positive talks with the Israeli defense minister, Gen. Moshe Dayan, on Middle East peace prospects and they would meet again tomorrow for more discussions.

"We discussed the principle of

disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces that Mr. Dayan brought with him and we presented our own views," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We made good progress in Jerusalem," Mr. Kissinger said, referring to his recent visits to the Middle East. "We made good progress today and, as we

said, we are meeting again tomorrow and are very hopeful."

"Nice to see you, you look marvelous," Mr. Kissinger said as Gen. Dayan strode into his seventh-floor office at the State Department for a midday meeting that was described before-hand by officials as "a significant and very important one."

Afterward, Gen. Dayan was due at the Pentagon to meet for anti-aircraft missiles and other sophisticated weapons. U.S. officials are convinced that enough of his requests will be met eventually so that Israel's forces are upgraded beyond pre-October war levels.

George S. Vest, the State Department spokesman, discounted reports that Gen. Dayan was here to offer a unilateral concession. Mr. Vest said he would "find it hard to conceive of either side doing such a thing. But he did not rule out an Israeli withdrawal tied to a concession later by Egypt as the Geneva peace process moves forward."

"I think he [Gen. Dayan] will agree we had a very useful and

positive meeting," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We will meet again tomorrow," he said. Gen. Dayan spoke briefly to reporters after a three-hour meeting and working lunch at the State Department.

The Israeli defense minister afterward went straight to the Pentagon for talks with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger.

Gen. Dayan, paying his first visit to Washington since the Israeli elections in which rightist candidates made inroads into the Israeli coalition government parties, was understood to have brought with him proposals for reciprocal thinning out of Egyptian forces on the west bank.

Asked about this, Gen. Dayan said "I brought ideas and principles" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## OPEC Prepared to Consider Nixon Oil Policy Proposals

VIENNA, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A senior official of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said today that oil-producing nations were ready to cooperate with the West in "constructive" efforts to solve the energy crisis.

"We are always suspicious of moves (President) Nixon makes, but if his proposals are constructive they will find a favorable response," Abdul Kubbah, OPEC's chief press officer, said.

He was commenting on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's announcement that Mr. Nixon will contact leaders of major oil-producing and consuming nations next week to propose steps for easing the energy crisis.

Mr. Kubbah said that ministers of OPEC's 13 member states, who meet between them produce 86 percent of world petroleum exports, would meet in Geneva Monday to review the possibility of starting talks with consumer nations to prevent an oil price spiral.

"We do not want to take advantage of the misery of Europe by setting prices as high as

the market will bear," Mr. Kubbah said. "We want a reasonable price for our oil compared with other sources of energy," he said.

Meanwhile, in Caracas, Venezuela, Minister Hugo Perez la Salvia proposed a meeting between the world's leading oil exporters and consumers to study the current energy crisis.

Mr. Perez la Salvia said that the proposal would be made formally at next week's OPEC meeting in Geneva.

The Shah of Iran said today he has suggested the setting up of an international bank to channel surplus funds earned by oil-producing countries to developing nations.

Speaking in an interview with the Milan daily Corriere della Sera, he said that, under his plan, India, for example, lend India money in exchange for Indian iron ore.

The problem of what the oil producers would do with increased revenue should be discussed by them with members of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, he said.

## Italy Rejects Arabs' Demand That Fiat Fire Jewish Editor

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Italian government today rejected an Arab demand that Fiat, the huge automaker, fire the Jewish editor-in-chief of La Stampa, a Fiat-owned daily newspaper.

A Foreign Ministry statement

said that the Rome government felt the question "should and should be clarified and solved through the appropriate channels and in the spirit of the traditional friendship between our country and the Arab world."

The Arab Boycott Office in Cairo said that the decision to seek the firing of La Stampa's Arrigo Levi was made last month in Rome at a meeting of all Arab ambassadors to Italy. The boycott office, which works under the auspices of the 19-nation Arab League, described Mr. Levi as a "Zionist working against the Arabs." It said that "Fiat will have to fire him or we shall have to revise the company's status in Arab countries—a statement widely interpreted as a boycott threat."

The Foreign Ministry issued its statement after newspapers and other representatives of varied political opinions reacted indignantly to the threat.

In a statement, the Turin newspaper's personnel voiced solidarity with Mr. Levi and accused the Arabs of "blackmail."

Mr. Levi said that the Fiat management has exerted no pressure on him in the wake of the Arab demand. Fiat sources said the matter had been put in the hands of the government.

In an editorial, l'Unita, the daily newspaper of the strongly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Unionists Reject Plan On Council of Ireland

### Serious Blow to Faulkner; Political Deal Seen Periled

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's main Protestant political party, the Unionists, today rejected plans for an all-Ireland council and dampened hopes for a political solution in Ulster.

The move was seen as threatening the future of Unionist party leader Brian Faulkner, Northern Ireland's new chief executive and a former prime minister. A leading opponent immediately called for his resignation.

But Mr. Faulkner said he would carry on with his policies. He called the party's decision "very disappointing."

Political observers predicted a fierce struggle for power within the Unionist party, long Northern Ireland's dominant political force. There was some expectation that Mr. Faulkner might try to form a new moderate grouping within Unionist ranks, as he has hinted.

Today's vote was taken at a meeting of the 900-member Unionist council, representing constituency delegates from all over the province. The decision now goes to the 300-member standing committee, a top leadership panel.

Today, the delegates voted by 451 to 374 to reject the package deal worked out last month in three-way talks among leaders of Britain, the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

The core of this agreement, reached Dec. 9 after four days of intensive talks, was the decision to establish a Council of Ireland for social and economic links between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

But hardline Unionists bitterly attacked the all-Ireland council concept as a step toward union with the Catholic-dominated South and the end of Northern Ireland's constitutional link with Britain.

Observers at the time hailed the agreement as approving a constitutional framework which could open the way for a new chapter of peace in Ireland.

Mr. Faulkner's arrival was seen as vital to the new political deal. He is a key man in plans for sharing power between Catholics and Protestants on Northern Ireland's new executive.

Today's vote was a blow by hardline John Taylor rejecting the proposed Council of Ireland. Jubilantly, Mr. Taylor said after the vote that Mr. Faulkner would resign "if he is an honorable man."

Mr. Faulkner said his opponents obviously wanted to change the Unionist party leadership, but that was for the standing committee to decide.

If the party wanted to follow today's decision, Mr. Faulkner added, "then, of course, I must seek another leader because I will not lead the policy decision taken today."

Other rightist leaders, such as Democratic Unionist Ian Paisley and Vanguard chief William Craig, have also bitterly opposed the agreement, the basis for Britain's hope for a peaceful settlement in Northern Ireland after four years of sectarian conflict in which more than 800 persons have been killed.

Threat Called a 'Stunt'

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (UPI).—A government spokesman today described a threat by the IRA to kill Northern Ireland Secretary Francis Pym, as a "cheap publicity stunt not worthy of comment."

In a statement issued early today, the Provisional IRA said that it has sentenced Mr. Pym to death. "We shall not rest until it is carried out," the statement said.

It was the first time the IRA has openly announced that it would kill an individual in the four years of strife here.

The IRA statement said the death sentence was passed because Mr. Pym had ordered the internment of a Londonderry man arrested in a British Army raid on the man's home Christmas Day.



Brian Faulkner

## Britain Charges U.S. Woman, Friends in Arms Smuggling

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 4 (WP).—The British government today charged a woman and her friends with smuggling machine pistols and 150 rounds of ammunition concealed in her valise. Ever since, the government has been discussing whether to bring charges or send the three detained back to the United States.

This morning, a second American woman was arrested at London Heathrow Airport. Police would not give her name and said only that she was an associate of the three already arrested in the case. Whether she will also be charged was unknown.

Miss Thompson was arrested at Heathrow last Saturday with five

Prime Minister Edward Heath's government is dominated by two related concerns, getting Arab oil and holding down the wage demands of coal miners. The case of Miss Thompson and her friends cut across this issue.

Within the Heath cabinet, there were strong voices urging prosecution on the grounds that it would disturb Britain's growing links to Arab states. Government leaders were particularly concerned over pending negotiations with Saudi Arabia.

If the deal goes through, Britain would receive 600,000 barrels of oil daily for three years in return for equipping the Saudis with an industrial base, including an arms industry.

The talks are now at a delicate point and British officials are scheduled to go soon to Riyadh, the Saudi capital, to continue them. The biggest obstacle to the venture appears to be the international oil companies which fear they will have no role if producer and consumer governments deal directly with each other.

Law enforcement officials here were furious that political and economic considerations might halt prosecution of Miss Thompson and her friends. They wanted the three brought to trial to deter other alleged terrorists. These officials argued that, even from a political standpoint, Britain had nothing to lose by prosecuting the three because King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has no interest in protecting revolutionaries.

Quarrel in Public

Civil servants here rarely go public with their quarrels with politicians. But some felt so strongly they made no effort to hide the dispute. The resultant publicity made it difficult for the government to avoid pressing charges.

According to intelligence sources, Miss Thompson and her friends, all from the Santa Barbara-Los Angeles area, form an isolated group calling itself "The Young Revolutionaries." Their alleged aim is to overthrow King (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Abdelkhir el-Hakkaoui



Allison Thompson

## Kissinger Says Nixon Runs Foreign Policy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday scoffed at speculation that he now controls American foreign policy because President Nixon is embroiled in the Watergate scandals.

It is "totally incorrect" that there has been any change in the foreign-affairs authority or activity of the President since he became secretary of state in September, Mr. Kissinger said at a press conference in San Clemente, Calif.

"I do not believe that the great departments of the government can be personal fiefdoms of individual men," Mr. Kissinger said. "The constitutional responsibility for conducting foreign policy resides in the President. The secretary of state has to be the agent of the President, or he represents nothing."

Mr. Kissinger was asked three times about the effects on foreign policy of the current consideration of possible impeach-

## Denies Watergate Considerations Have Altered President's Role

ment of the President. It is known that this subject privately troubles many U.S. officials.

The Kissinger reply was: "I have no reason to assume that there will be an impeachment and, therefore, I don't want to speculate on that." He said he believes that the President can function effectively in world affairs despite the domestic challenges raised against him.

American foreign policy has been operating, he said, "in a consistent, responsible manner over the years, according to principles that have been laid down in annual foreign-policy reports, and I believe that it will be recognized that the measures are conducted on their own merits and not for domestic reasons."

One reason Mr. Kissinger met with newsmen in California, only a week after his last news con-

ference in Washington, many reporters concluded, was to underscore presidential activism in foreign affairs. The secretary had been at San Clemente since Sunday night for consultations with the President.

Reports published recently have portrayed Mr. Kissinger as not only conducting, but virtually controlling, American foreign policy because of a presidential preoccupation with Watergate. One account asserted that "today few doubt that Henry Kissinger has increasingly become de facto president of the United States for foreign affairs."

"I have read those reports and they are totally incorrect," Mr. Kissinger commented. He sought to treat them as misunderstandings or misconceptions.

He said: "I think the idea has developed because, now that I am secretary of state, the press is traveling with me and sees me more regularly... and there is more detailed reporting of my day-to-day activities."

Mr. Kissinger referred to the State Department as "the great department." He continues to be the President's national security adviser as well as secretary of state, although Mr. Kissinger has moved his key advisers on the National Security Council staff at the White House to the State Department, where he operates in much the same style that he did at the White House.

The State Department is new Mr. Kissinger's main base. But he emphasized that he still consults first each day with the President at the White House.

"I see the President, when we are in town together, every morning for a minimum of half an hour, and most usually for a much more extended period than that. When we are not in the same town, I cannot recall the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



## 1,233 Still Unaccounted For

## U.S. Search for Missing GIs In Indochina Virtually Ended

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Jan. 4.—Although it has not yet been officially called off, the search for 1,233 American servicemen missing in Indochina has virtually ended.

U. S. authorities confirmed yesterday that no searches are under way and none is in prospect. They contend the program has been frustrated by the consistent

refusal of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong to implement the provisions of the year-old Paris agreement providing for the recovery of bodies from isolated battlefields.

While the United States is reluctant to eliminate the military recovery unit confusingly labeled the Joint Casualty Resolution Center, it will soon be reduced to a skeletal staff. A formal end of the operation might bring legal complications since various court actions are pending in the United States over the status of many men listed as missing.

For the moment, the center, commanded by Army Gen. Robert E. Kinnison, maintains a team of about 160 men at the remote U. S. base of Nakhon Phanom in northeast Thailand. Virtually all its work, however, has been in South Vietnam.

**Team Ambushed**  
The official reason for the cessation of activity by search teams is the Viet Cong ambush Dec. 18 of one such team a dozen miles from Saigon. The team as the Viet Cong had been told several times, was seeking to recover an American body from a helicopter crash six years ago. An unnamed U. S. officer and a South Vietnamese soldier were shot down with what the United States called "premeditated barbarity."

Since then, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officers at military liaison meetings in Saigon have declined to discuss the incident.

As a result, sources said, American officials have decided to send no searches out without written Communist assurances. They admit that such assurances appear unlikely.

Even before the latest incident, however, recovery teams were near a standstill. From the beginning they had been unable to operate in North Vietnam and Laos, and the continuing war in Cambodia made searches there impossible.

In South Vietnam, there had been hope of investigating crash sites and other spots where the bodies of some 400 Americans might have been found. As it turned out, crews were able to get to very few and recover only 28 bodies.

The U. S. officials deplore the fact that no recent progress has been made toward the recovery of the bodies of 22 prisoners admitted by Hanoi to be buried in the North. More than three months ago a North Vietnamese spokesman with the Hanoi military team in Saigon made the release of civilian prisoners by the South Vietnamese a condition for the release of these bodies.

The resumption of prisoner exchanges between Hanoi and Saigon, which might resolve this situation, is bogged down in negotiations. The South Vietnamese say they are ready to resume the exchange of prisoners and claim that Hanoi agreed in principle during secret talks last month. The North Vietnamese denied that any agreement was reached.

Los Angeles Times.



Arrigo Levi

## Italy Rejects Arab Boycott Threat on Fiat

(Continued from Page 1)

pro-Arab Italian Communist party, called the Arab move "inadmissible interference... in the internal affairs of another country, (interference) which wounds the freedom of expression and therefore cannot be tolerated."

**Different Blackmail**

Republican Sen. Giovanni Spadolini, former editor of Corriere della Sera, Italy's leading daily, said: "From oil blackmail they are rapidly moving to blackmail against free opinion and thinking. The hypothesis of a foreign country demanding the loyalty of the editor-in-chief of a free Italian newspaper for the unheard-of reason that he is a Jew had never been made—not even in political fiction."

The Guild of Italian Journalists denounced the Arab move as a threat to the freedom of all Italian journalists who from now on may feel threatened in the free exercise of their profession."

**Arabs Shun Rome Reply**

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (AP).—Mohammed Mahgoub, head of the Arab Boycott Office, said today that his agency was not dealing with the Italian government but would wait for an answer from Fiat before making any decisions on that company's future status in Arab countries.

"We are not dealing with the Italian government even if Fiat has put the matter in their hands," he said.

"The request was made to Fiat by our delegates through their representatives in Arab countries, and the answer should come through the same channels," he declared. He would not say how much time would be allowed for Fiat to answer.

**Soviet Workers Urged To Try Harder in '74**

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The Communist party appealed today to all Soviet citizens to work harder in 1974 to overcome the country's economic problems and meet the targets of the five-year plan.

The appeal filled the entire front page of the party newspaper Pravda, reflecting the concern party leaders have shown recently over the continuing shortcomings in the country's economic performance.

## Police Almost Trap Intruders at Embassy

## Bugging of Syrians in Brussels Thwarted

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—Police said today that the Syrian embassy here was the target of an extensive bugging attempt by an unknown person or persons earlier this week. The Syrian ambassador, Abi Daoudy, denounced the break-in and called on Belgian authorities to take all necessary steps to find the perpetrators and prevent a recurrence.

Police, alerted by neighbors who had seen lights in the embassy while it was closed for the New Year's holiday, almost trapped the party attempting to plant microphones in the embassy walls at 3 a.m. Wednesday, the police and Ambassador Daoudy reported.

While police were trying to gain admission to the locked embassy, in the fashionable Roosevelt Avenue area of southeast Brussels, they heard footsteps inside.

They went to get the embassy's first secretary, Badr Loufi, to let them in, but the intruder or intruders had gone by the time they returned.

The attic of the building was found to be the center of the

## Kissinger Says Nixon Shapes And Controls Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

day when we do not talk on the telephone. When I travel, I send the President a report at the end of every day."

Mr. Kissinger said he is "in close touch... even when I am on trips," with Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the President's chief of staff, and with Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Kissinger's deputy for national security affairs at the White House.

"Before I go on a trip," Mr. Kissinger said, "the President and I sit down, and we always have, and he tells me what his general strategy is and what he wants me to accomplish."

"Having worked as closely together as we have for five years,"

the secretary said, "there is no necessity for him—and it isn't his style, anyway—to go into every last tactical detail. But this is not new; this is the way it has always been."

Mr. Kissinger then stressed that it is the President who alone holds "constitutional responsibility for conducting foreign affairs," and the secretary of state has to be the President's "agent," or else "he represents nothing."

In what he guardedly described as "this present situation in America," Mr. Kissinger said that government "has to be conducted on the basis of existing constitutional practice, and I therefore totally reject the idea that I am attempting to conduct an independent policy."

"Such reports are utterly ridiculous," he said. "They are not doing any good to the journalism profession, which, like that of diplomats, is based on credibility."

He said that the bugging attempt had been only the latest in a series of incidents involving the Syrian Embassy or Syrian diplomats.

In September, 1972, unknown persons ransacked the embassy, littering floors with files and causing widespread damage.

Last October, shots were fired in the park surrounding Strynberg Castle, where the Syrian foreign minister was staying during a state visit.

In the same month, unknown persons threw a powerful firecracker into the garden of the ambassador's residence.

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**DIGGING IN**—Male and female members of the South Vietnamese militia helping soldiers to dig anti-tank trenches in the Binh Dung Province about 25 miles north of Saigon.

## Saigon and Viet Cong Agree To Resume POW Exchange

SAIGON, Jan. 4 (AP).—The

South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong agreed in principle today to resume the exchange of civilian and military prisoners before the Tet celebration of the lunar new year on Jan. 23.

The decision was reached at a meeting of the Joint Military Commission in Saigon. Spokesmen said meetings would continue to work out details of the exchange, including the number of prisoners to be traded.

The two sides agreed earlier this year to an exchange in which Saigon was to free 421 civilians and 33 military men for 285 civilians and 410 government soldiers held by the Viet Cong. The exchange was suspended in a dispute after only a few hundred were released by both sides in July.

Meanwhile, President Nguyen Van Thieu declared again in a speech that there can be no peace or general elections in South Vietnam until North Vietnam withdraws its troops from the South.

**Calls for Offensive**  
Mr. Thieu asserted that his government has smashed the first phase of a general North Vietnamese offensive. He called on his troops to take the offensive against Hanoi's forces in South Vietnam.

"The aggressive actions of the Communists must be responded to with punishment," Mr. Thieu said. "We cannot wait until they act first. We have to take our action in advance."

He said North Vietnam left 300,000 troops in the South after the cease-fire last January and has since added 100,000 more men, 600 tanks and 600 artillery pieces, to its force. This is double the estimates of U.S. intelligence officers.

Military sources reported that government fighter-bombers attacked the area.

Los Angeles Times.

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## U.S. Spy Subs Said to Enter Soviet Zones

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by the "40 Committee" of the National Security Council.

One of the reasons cited by Pentagon officials in declining to discuss the submarine eavesdropping was current litigation over a book manuscript by two former intelligence officials. The book, "The Craft of Intelligence," by Victor Marchetti and John Marks, reportedly describes U.S. electronic surveillance techniques. The CIA sought by court order to suppress publication of parts of the book.

"Lawyers on our side suspect that things in the book are beginning to pop up in the hands of other people," a Pentagon spokesman said. Mr. Marchetti, a former CIA analyst, and Mr. Marks, a former State Department intelligence officer, are challenging 235 deletions which were made in the manuscript on security grounds.

The manuscript, to be published by Alfred A. Knopf, has been classified "top secret" by the government, according to attorneys in the case.

"We do some things with submarines," a defensive official said. "Any speculation about what we do is something other people think would be detrimental to what we're doing. It is not an area we'd like to see opened up."

He operated a clothing store and acquaintances said they recalled seeing him with Miss Thompson.

Officials at Santa Barbara City College said that Mr. Hakaoui had been president of the student body last year.

A dean expressed surprise at the man's arrest and said, "I would not be surprised to learn he is not as deeply involved as reported. He is an intelligent young man, a fine student, a fine person, a fine associate."

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## Aid for Suez City, Egyptian Troops Israel, at UN Plea, Lifts Blockade

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (NYT).—An Israeli blockade of food and other nonmilitary supplies for Egypt's Third Army and the city of Suez was reported today to have been lifted after UN intervention with the Israeli Army and Israel's government.

The deputy spokesman for the UN Emergency Force, Birger Hallen, disclosed today that Israeli troops refused yesterday to permit UN drivers to proceed with truckloads of supplies to unloading areas. He said that the Israelis cited shooting in the area as the reason.

Under the November cease-fire accord, the UN has the authority to deliver supplies to the city of Suez free of Israeli restraint. The Israelis have the right to check supplies to insure that they are nonmilitary.

The increasing outbreaks of shooting in the Suez Canal area, many of them initiated by the Egyptians, have begun to disturb the Israelis. Pressure on the supply lines to the Third Army and the city of Suez offers a form of retaliation.

After supplies to both the Third Army and Suez were blocked yesterday, the UN Emergency Force raised the issue with Israel at all levels," the spokesman here said.

This afternoon, Mr. Hallen said that he had received reports from Suez indicating that trucks again were moving and were being unloaded.

Because of a two-day New Year's holiday for the UN drivers and the two days of blockade, Egypt's Third Army troops, believed to total about 20,000 men east of the canal, were without regular supplies for four days. Another line of supply apparently has been opened to the Third Army across the Gulf of Suez, however.

**Israel Policy Call**  
From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Jan. 4.—A leading member of Israel's Labor party today reiterated that the country must seek a peace behind defensible borders and that this may require territorial concessions.

Israel Gahal, minister without portfolio in the outgoing government and a close confidant of Premier Golda Meir, also emphasized there was an urgent need to form a new government to deal with the political and military situation.

But in his address, prepared for a television broadcast tonight, he said Mrs. Meir's caretaker government must meanwhile exploit all the possibilities—and had the authority to do so—to achieve a separation-of-forces agreement at current military talks in Geneva to stabilize the cease-fire.

The fourth meeting of the three-man military delegations from Egypt and Israel apparently avoided getting into any issues with political overtones.

A two-sentence communiqué issued after the session simply said that models of disengagement were being discussed.

The next meeting would be held Monday.

The emphasis on the technical nature of the discussion was taken as an indication that the more politically charged issues of the depth of an Israeli pullback into the Sinai behind the east bank of the canal and what counter-part action would be taken by Egypt were left aside.

These are matters that Moshe Dayan, Israel Defense Minister, was understood here to be taking up during his current meeting in Washington with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. "The negotiation is in Washington at the moment," an Israeli source commented when stressing the

Gen. Dayan's visit could mark a turning point in the Geneva negotiations from conceptual discussions to concrete ground take.

It has always been understood that after the Israeli elections the talks might accelerate.

Mr. Kissinger told a news conference yesterday in San Clemente, Calif.

The secretary returned to Washington last night on a commercial jet a few hours before Gen. Dayan arrived.

Even a proposal for a unilateral and stable Israeli pullback would not surprise Mr. Kissinger and his aides, since all parties to the Middle East negotiations anticipate more than a simple separation of the Israeli and Egyptian Armies.

The question is whether Gen. Dayan will be able to go home with solid expectation that Egypt will be prepared to permit Israeli ships to buffer as well as to replace the Second and Third Armies on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

Another major issue is whether there would be a buffer between the Israeli and Egyptian forces policed by the United Nations.

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## Figures Hard to Pin Down

## U.S. Conservation Measures Produce Some Power Savings

From Wire Dispatches  
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Energy conservation efforts by Americans resulted in electricity and natural gas savings last month. But the exact savings were difficult to measure because of variables such as weather, population growth and the Christmas and New Year holidays, utility spokesmen said, however, that there were definite signs of cutbacks in consumption as a result of fewer Christmas lights and lower home temperatures.

The Edison Electric Institute, an association of privately owned utilities which surveys nationwide consumption, said that Americans used 36.979 billion kilowatt hours during the week ended Dec. 22.

That was an increase of 2.7 percent over the same week in 1972 when Americans used 35.914 billion kilowatt hours and contrasted with the four preceding weeks, when 1973 consumption was lower than 1972 usage. A spokesman noted, however, that the normal growth rate would have been 7 or 8 percent.

## Holiday Closings

During the week ended Dec. 29, 1973, consumption was 31.993 billion kilowatt hours, down 15 percent from the 37.440 billion kilowatt hours in the same week of 1972. This year, however, Christmas fell on a Tuesday and many businesses closed Monday, making a three-day work week, one day less than in 1972.

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power said this week that city residents had cut their use of electricity by nearly 14 percent since a law took effect Dec. 21 requiring conservation by both residential and commercial consumers.

However, the average outdoor temperatures were two degrees higher last year than in the comparable period in 1972. But department spokesmen said the weather alone could not have caused the decrease.

"Cooperation by the public has been tremendous," a department engineer said.

## Figures Adjusted

In the New York City area, Consolidated Edison said that during the week ended Dec. 23, its customers used 2.7 percent less electricity, 3.5 percent less natural gas and 4.2 percent less steam than in the comparable week in 1972. The company said the figures were adjusted to take weather into account.

The figures for the week ended Dec. 20, when the Christmas holiday cut into the work week, showed a drop of 7.8 percent in electricity, 4.8 percent in natural gas and 6.5 percent in steam.

"Weather makes it difficult to measure the exact amount of the conservation-related savings," a spokesman for People's Gas Co., which serves nearly two million customers in the Chicago area, said. "We do think there has been some reduction in gas usage for November and December, but one of the problems is that the last two months last year [1972] were among the coldest on record. This year, they've been somewhat warmer than normal. Some of it [the reduction] is probably due to conservation measures, but how much we don't know."

Meanwhile, year-round daylight saving time will go into effect in most parts of the United States Sunday as part of President Nixon's energy-conservation program. It will be the first time the nation has been on year-round daylight time since World War II.

## Ex-PW Runs for Senate

SIoux Falls, S.D., Jan. 4 (AP)—Leo K. Thompson, 41, a retired Air Force officer who spent six years as a prisoner of the North Vietnamese, announced today he will run for the Senate in 1974. He said he will enter the Republican primary in a bid for the seat now held by Democrat George McGovern.

Among Democrats only Sen. Kennedy bested Gov. Wallace, 37 percent to 16, and Sen. Muskie was third with 10. Independents favored Sen. Kennedy more narrowly, 21 to 18 over Gov. Wallace, with Sen. Muskie and Sen. Jackson getting 12 each.

Gov. Wallace was a winner in the South but by a narrow 27 to 16 over Sen. Kennedy. The governor and Sen. Kennedy both were relatively poorly among the college-educated in the survey, losing 56 percent combined, but killed laborers gave them 57 percent of their votes.

The indictment, returned in April, 1970, was ordered dismissed by U.S. Judge Julius J. Hoffman at the request of the government. Assistant U.S. Attorney Samuel S. Skinner, who made the request, said that a recent Supreme Court decision barring electronic surveillance without a court order could have hampered prosecution of the case.

**Pizza Waiter Shot**  
NAPLES, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Early closing in Italy to save power has claimed its first victim—a 32-year-old waiter, shot in the thigh and back by three angry customers because he refused to serve them pizza after the midnight deadline.



COMEBACK — Bob Dylan during his Chicago concert.

## Dylan, '60s Pop Idol, Takes To Concert Road Again in U.S.

By Tom Zito

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Bob Dylan, who influenced a generation in the early 1960s with songs like "Blowin' in the Wind" and by 1965 had become the biggest force in rock music, returned to his native Midwest last night to begin his first concert tour in eight years.

Dressed in blue jeans and a black jacket with a gray scarf wrapped around his neck, Dylan walked on stage, strapped an electric guitar over his shoulder, slipped a harmonica into a neck brace and, along with The Band, sounded the first notes of the concert.

"One foot on the highway and the other foot in the grave," came the lyrics of the blues tune as Dylan began a performance that included much old material—songs like "Lay Lady Lay," "Ballad of the Thin Man," "It Ain't Me Babe," "Mr. Tambourine Man" and "Don't Leave This World Behind."

The tour's promoters had stressed from the outset that this was to be regarded as a simple musical event, and certainly everything about it served to reinforce that conviction. The stage was arrayed with a couch, a lamp and candles (along with the usual assortment of instruments and sound-amplification equipment). Dylan wandered on stage with The Band right at the beginning. The performers talked casually among themselves between songs, almost as if they were deciding what to play next—but nobody ever said a word to the audience. Songs began almost too relaxed, with each instrumentalist easing into the tune.

The format consisted of a first half alternating between songs with The Band and Dylan and songs with The Band alone, during which Dylan stood rather forlornly at the side of the stage. The second half began with Dylan doing a short (five songs) acoustic set, followed by four Band numbers, three together and finally the encore. The Band's "The Weight" and "Most Likely You Go Your Way I'll Go Mine." The whole show lasted two hours and 40 minutes, counting one relatively short intermission. Tour officials stressed that both format and repertoire are likely to vary from concert to concert.

Dylan has reportedly written 23 new songs for the tour. He plans to try a few out on each audience as the tour progresses to get an idea of what goes over best.

**Legend Unfulfilled**  
CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Bob Dylan didn't live up to his legend.

## Nixon Signs Bill Increasing Social Security Checks 11%

By R.W. Apple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 4.—President Nixon yesterday signed into law a two-stage 11 percent increase in social security payments that will augment the incomes of 30 million Americans. Seven percent of the increase will take effect in March and be contained in checks received in April, and 4 percent will take effect in June and be contained in checks received in July. Six months ago, Mr. Nixon signed a bill authorizing a 5.9 percent increase in July, which is supplanted by the measure that he approved today.

Improved benefits for about 3.4 million aged, blind and disabled persons are also contained in the new law.

The new federal supplemental security income system, which went into effect Jan. 1, provides federal payments to assure recipients a monthly income of at least \$130 (\$185 for couples). As a result of the new law, those figures will jump to \$140 and \$210 immediately and to \$146 and \$216 beginning in July.

To help pay for the increased benefits, the amount of a person's annual income subject to the social security tax will rise to \$13,300 effective immediately from the \$12,600 that had been scheduled to take effect this year and from \$10,800 in effect last year. The tax rate remains at 5.85 percent.

Thus, the maximum social security tax this year will rise to \$772.20 from the \$737.10 that had been scheduled to take effect and from the \$651.60 that was in effect last year.

Under a revised escalator clause in the new bill, the benefits will be further increased automatically if the consumer price index rises by more than 3 percent between the first quarter of one year and the next, with the increases to take effect in July. The first such potential increase will come in July, 1976.

In order to gain the improved benefits, the President had to swallow a somewhat bitter pill. The bill also contained a provision further delaying the implementation of social service regulations issued by Caspar W. Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Originally, the regulations—which tighten eligibility requirements for such items as welfare payments—were to take effect last July 1. But Congress, unimpressed by Mr. Weinberger's campaign against "welfare cheats," first delayed the date until Nov. 1 and then, in the bill signed yesterday, postponed it until the end of this year.

## U.S. Executive Is Kidnapped In Argentina

## Second Businessman Abducted This Week

From Wire Dispatches  
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 4.—An executive of the Argentine subsidiary of the U.S. Pepsi-Cola soft drinks company was kidnapped last night, police sources said today.

The sources said that Argentine-born Douglas Gordon Roberts, 46, was seized in the northern suburb of Martinez.

At the same time Miguel Angel de Bonis, a weapons store owner who had been held for six days by guerrillas of the leftist Liberation Armed Forces, was released by his captors.

The leftists accused Mr. de Bonis of having sold weapons to anti-Communist guerrillas. They said in a communiqué that Mr. de Bonis had accepted responsibility for the arms deals. No ransom figure was given.

Mr. Roberts was the second businessman known to have been kidnapped in Argentina this year. Italian-born Jose Ludvik, 61, a director of a paper manufacturing firm and a naturalized Argentine citizen, was kidnapped Wednesday.

The sources said that police were investigating Mr. Roberts' abduction, although neither Pepsi-Cola Argentina, of which he is the administrative manager, nor his family had reported the kidnapping.

There was no immediate indication whether the kidnappers were leftist urban guerrillas or common criminals, the sources added. More than 300 persons, including 14 foreign businessmen, were kidnapped in Argentina last year and victims still held include two Americans, a Dane and a Frenchman.

They are Victor Samuelsson, an executive of the Esso Petroleum Corp., Charles Robert Hayes, a job supervisor for the Macke Teas Construction Co., Danish banker Nyborg Anderson and Yves Boisset, plant manager of the Argentine subsidiary of the French Peugeot automobile firm.

Peugeot officials confirmed that they had received two letters from Mr. Roberts. The letters said that he was in good health but warned that "my kidnappers ask that you have extreme discretion in regard to my kidnapping."

Sources close to the company said that a \$3-million ransom was demanded.

## Chilean Refugee Slain at Embassy Of Argentina

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Chilean military junta today disputed Argentina's version of a shooting incident in which a young refugee was killed at the Argentine Embassy here last night.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry protested last night that the killing, Sergio Leiva Molina, was killed by carabineers—paramilitary police—held inside the embassy grounds.

In a statement today, the Chilean Foreign Ministry said he was killed outside the embassy, while trying to get inside. "Other refugees dragged the body inside the embassy," the statement said.

According to the Argentine version, Mr. Leiva, 27, was shot and fatally wounded while he was sitting in a tree in the embassy grounds yesterday afternoon. It did not explain why he was in the tree.

Chilean sources said it appeared that Mr. Leiva, who had sought refuge in the embassy after the Sept. 11 military coup, had temporarily left the building and was caught while returning.

**Chile Shifts Date For Leftists' Exit**  
SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 4 (AP).—The military junta yesterday gave about 1,500 foreign leftists a one-month extension of the deadline for their departure from Chile.

The 1,500 were among about 5,000 persons who sought political asylum with international agencies and religious orders after the June 29 September coup deposed—and resulted in the reported suicide of—Marxist President Salvador Allende. The new military government gave them 90 days to leave, and when the deadline expired yesterday 3,500 had left.

Samuel Nolegach, executive secretary of the National Committee to Aid Refugees, said that West Germany had advised the committee that it would accept an additional 1,255 refugees. Cuba agreed to receive 50, and the Netherlands and other countries will take the others, Mr. Nolegach said.

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## Disclosure of Donations Required

## Canada's House Adopts Rules Limiting Campaign Spending

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Canada's House of Commons yesterday adopted tough new rules to govern the financing of election campaigns.

The legislation, the product of years of study, sets limits on how much candidates may spend, requires full disclosure of contributions over \$100 and provides that some campaign expenses be paid out of the federal Treasury.

As is often the case in Canadian affairs, the members of Parliament formulated the legislation with an eye cast south across the border. References to the political scandals in the United States were frequent during the floor debate here and John M. Reid, one of the bill's principal advocates, said: "The fact that Watergate was on the scene as we moved along was in many of our minds, a confirmation that we were moving in the right direction."

Politics in Canada tends to be more relaxed than in the United States, but it has also been less controlled. Corporate contributions to candidates, which are forbidden by U.S. law, are the mainstay of national campaigns here and until now they have been secret.

In the past, many members of the House of Commons have simply refused to discuss finances. The chief fiscal officer of one national party asked during the election campaign 15 months ago who was providing the money that the party was spending, replied: "I haven't the foggiest notion."

**Data for Stockholders**  
But that is to change. Under the new rule requiring disclosure of all contributions of more than \$100, large corporations that donate to candidates' campaigns will be answerable not only to the public but also to their stockholders, who have had access to the information in only a few cases.

"Whether or not that will result in reduced corporate giving next time is one of several unknowns about the bill," said a legislator who supported it. "We'll just have to wait and see."

The legislation has not yet been formally enacted, but leaders of the Commons have agreed to pass it soon in its present form and it is considered unlikely that the Senate, the appellate chamber of Parliament, would change the rules that members of the Commons had imposed upon themselves.

Under the new regulations, each party will be permitted to spend nationally no more than 30 cents for each registered voter. On the basis of the present registration lists, the total would be about \$3.8 million, a figure that both major parties exceeded in the 1972 election.

**Individual Limits**  
In addition, candidates in each of the 364 House contests would

**Italy Eases Car Ban**  
ROME, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Italy's Sunday driving ban will be lifted next weekend to allow families to return home from their Christmas and New Year's holidays, the government has announced.

## Garbage Jobs Now Open to Workers in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Another barrier against women fell in New York yesterday—they are now eligible to collect the city's garbage.

The Sanitation Department adhering to recently passed state anti-discrimination laws, announced that women will be allowed to take its employment test for garbage collectors in March.

But the test will still discriminate against the weakest of the weaker sex. Candidates will have to carry a 60-pound garbage can along an obstacle course without hitting anything and hoist a 100-pound can onto a table and back to the floor three times in 70 seconds.

## U.S. Army Group Built Private Golf Links in Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—An army captain laid out an 18-hole private golf course in Germany in 1972 and got a battalion of combat engineers to build it, a General Accounting Office report released yesterday said.

The report, disclosed by Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., said that the captain was paid 19,500 marks (\$7,384) to dig up the plans in January, 1972, and bring in a 600-man engineer battalion and 137 pieces of earth-moving equipment to do the job.

Sen. Proxmire did not identify the captain, who is no longer in the service, or the German woman who owned the eight acres of land where the course was built, near Bad Muenster in southern Germany.

The GAO said that the captain sought to have the battalion assigned to build the golf course as a "community relations project."

When that was rejected, it said, the 12th Engineering Battalion of the 8th Infantry Division scheduled a five-day "field exercise" on the site.

**Life Magazine May Reappear As a Monthly**

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Time Inc. is well along with plans to bring Life back next year as a monthly magazine.

Hedley Donovan, editor-in-chief, revealed the company's thinking last night at a staff reception marking the issuance of a Life special report, "The Year in Pictures," the second special since the magazine folded as a weekly with the Dec. 29, 1972, issue.

The proposed monthly Life, Mr. Donovan said, would still be heavily pictorial but would probably lean heavier toward educational editorial matter than its more newsy predecessor.

He said it would have a smaller circulation than previously and a higher cover price, which means it would be less dependent on advertisers. It will have the same layout and large-size format.

When it went under as a weekly, Life, which once had a guaranteed circulation of 8.5 million, was claiming 5.5 million.

## 4 Basques Defy French Order to Reside in North

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 4 (AP).—Four Basque political refugees, deported by the government to northern France after the assassination of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, have returned to this southern French city, their lawyer said yesterday.

Maurice Aheberry said that the deportation decree announced Dec. 20 was illegal because, under the law, the refugees have the right to prepare their defense before they are relocated.

The lawyer said that he had filed an appeal with the Council of State, the highest administrative court in France. The court deals with litigation involving government decisions and decrees contested by the public.

The four Basques were removed Jan. 1 to towns in northern France to keep them away from this region close to the Spanish border. They were not charged with any hostile acts.

The Basque underground organization ETA, which has been fighting the Franco government, claimed responsibility for the explosion which killed Adm. Carrero Blanco Dec. 20.

Several Basque nationalists are staging a hunger strike in the cathedral of Bayonne to protest the deportation orders.

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## Communism and the Crisis

The Soviet Union is looking with considerable complacency on a West in disarray. Not only does this condition assist the Soviet Union's Arab allies, but the present relative immunity of Russia to the energy crisis may, on the surface, seem to justify the system controlled by Moscow. The irony of this last portion of the Soviet cheer is that it results in part from nature's gift of energy sources and in part to the tardiness with which the Communist government has developed its own industrialization—a goal to which that government presumably remains committed, and toward which it had actively been seeking aid from the now troubled West.

For both communism and capitalism in the modern world have been dedicated to the principles of economic growth and to the increasing utilization of natural resources which raises the specter of the crisis of energy. Karl Marx did not criticize these aspects of the bourgeois society of his day, but rather the distribution of the proceeds. His successors have not viewed the development of under-developed nations with alarm—quite the contrary. They simply wanted the process to come under Communist auspices. In fact, they have wanted the regions that supplied raw materials to be able to use them in their own factories, and on their own terms—to extend, that is, the industrialization which now seems to have overextended itself.

Consequently, the Communists cannot

pride themselves on having foreseen the present state of world emergency, or guarded against it. In fact the under-developed lands, toward which the Communists have directed attention, especially those that have specialized in single products, whether oil, copper, coffee or sugar, stand to lose much by any major disruptions in the highly industrialized lands. To be sure, those Arab states with small populations and large oil reserves stand to acquire huge secretions of currency. But what will they buy with it, if there is a real dislocation of industrial production, or of mechanized farming in more fertile lands?

Adam Smith has been rewritten frequently in this century. Glosses on Karl Marx are also numerous—but it is plain that both stand in need of more fundamental revision. It may be argued for communism, as it used to be stated by its opponents, that this credo is better suited to the distribution of poverty than to the creation of prosperity. But the world is not yet doomed to subsistence living. If encouragement is given to innovation in the exploration and use of natural resources—within bounds set by enlightened national and international organizations. And reasonably free enterprise will probably give better results under such circumstances than bureaucracies bound by their own self-interest and their own dogmas. This is a point that should be considered in Moscow and Peking, as well as in the Western capitals.

## 'An Important Stage'

Diplomats are properly reticent in the midst of sensitive negotiations. One should not take casually, therefore, the official announcement that Egyptian and Israeli negotiators have reached "an important stage" in their Geneva talks. Secretary of State Kissinger spoke Thursday of progress being made, and predictions are rife that the two belligerents could complete agreement on a disengagement of their front-line forces before the month is out.

On the table is a plan for lessening military tensions that resembles the abortive "interim settlement" initiative which commanded so much world attention two years ago. The two governments would mutually pull their main Suez Canal forces away from the water's edge; the canal, silted up after over six years of disuse, would be dredged and reopened to international shipping; normal life would resume in the canal-side Egyptian cities which had lain in dreary shambles for so long, their populations spread through Egypt as refugees.

Of widest importance, the rigid confrontation across the Suez Canal, which has held the Middle East in deadlock since 1967, would be broken. A clear signal would be sounded of progress toward a peace agreement, giving Arab oil producers the occasion to ease up further on what Mr. Kissinger Thursday called their "increasingly inappropriate" restrictions on oil production and export.

There is no more dangerous moment in a negotiation than the last moment, when success seems almost—but not quite—in reach. This is the time when tacit assumptions have to be made explicit, when underlying assurances are rigorously spelled out. The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Dayan,

presumably embarked on this mission as he returned to the United States to meet Mr. Kissinger.

It is essential for the future negotiations that will follow on a first-stage success that Israel be made confident in the degree of political and military support it can expect from the United States—its full extent, and its precise limits. Ambiguity, so useful early in a negotiation, no longer has a place between Washington and Jerusalem. As Israel is asked to start the process of territorial withdrawal, it has a right to know of the alternative measures that will be available to assure its national security.

The quick resumption of discussions in Geneva, following the Israeli election, is a welcome sign that Israel's leaders do not feel inhibited from compromise despite the wide defections from the Labor party vote. Disagreements are deep and serious among Premier Meir's potential coalition partners about the future status of Jerusalem and the Jordan West Bank, issues of primary concern in future negotiations with Jordan. Fortunately, these disagreements have apparently not affected the talks with Egypt; indeed, a strong consensus emerged during the election campaign favoring the start of withdrawal from the Sinai in return for a contractual agreement leading toward peace with Israel's most powerful neighbor.

Commentators in Cairo are starting to complain of Israeli "delaying tactics." Delay there has been—of necessity, during the election campaign. Now it is in the interests of both sides to complete the agreement quickly, to reduce the pretext for a new outbreak of war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Punishing Terrorism

It would be impossible as well as improper for a newspaper to offer the director of public prosecutions worthwhile counsel about the decision he should reach in the matter of the American girl alleged to have been in unlawful possession of arms at Heathrow and of her two suspected accomplices. The facts are not publicly known. Already, however, discussion of this incident has thrown up one extremely disturbing suggestion—that, in general, it would be prudent for the British authorities to deport aliens suspected of terrorism rather than to try them and thereby expose the British people to the danger of reprisals.

To act on this principle would surely be to issue something like an open invitation to the growing class of "wandering terrorists" to enter Britain for the purpose of committing political murders. It would certainly lead the Israeli security services, which have been a source of invaluable help in this field, to withdraw their cooperation and make their own intelligence arrangements in this country. This could in itself be a source of danger and embarrassment.

Where a terrorist would face a severe sentence if deported than if tried here, there is a case in principle for sending him out of the country. It is also arguable whether the risks involved in a trial and conviction are justified by the deterrent effect of the relatively lenient sentences often imposed for these crimes. Nevertheless, whenever serious

crimes are at issue, the government must brace itself to the grim resolve to risk innocent lives rather than allow terrorists to go scot-free.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Russia and the Oil Weapon

What looms highest over the horizon of the new year is that the Soviet empire has found—finally, after searching for 55 years—a real means of conquest. For a number of decades (until about 1960) Communism depended on the deterioration of capitalism and on the economic superiority of Socialism to win the great historic confrontation. But it had to abandon that plan.

Later, it relied on its Spartan ability to conserve its resources toward building a military supremacy: megaton hydrogen bombs, Berlin blockade, rockets in Cuba, space breakthrough, etc.

But the Soviet empire also had to give up this form of conquest. The United States was always able to up the ante, to give birth to new inventions and to maintain the equilibrium.

But now there is the oil weapon. It is a revolution in the balance of power. What neither political ideology nor military efforts could accomplish, the systematic and selective use, if controlled and unlimited, of the price of energy can do: the breakup of liberal, parliamentary nations, their estrangement from the United States and their submission.

—From L'Express (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

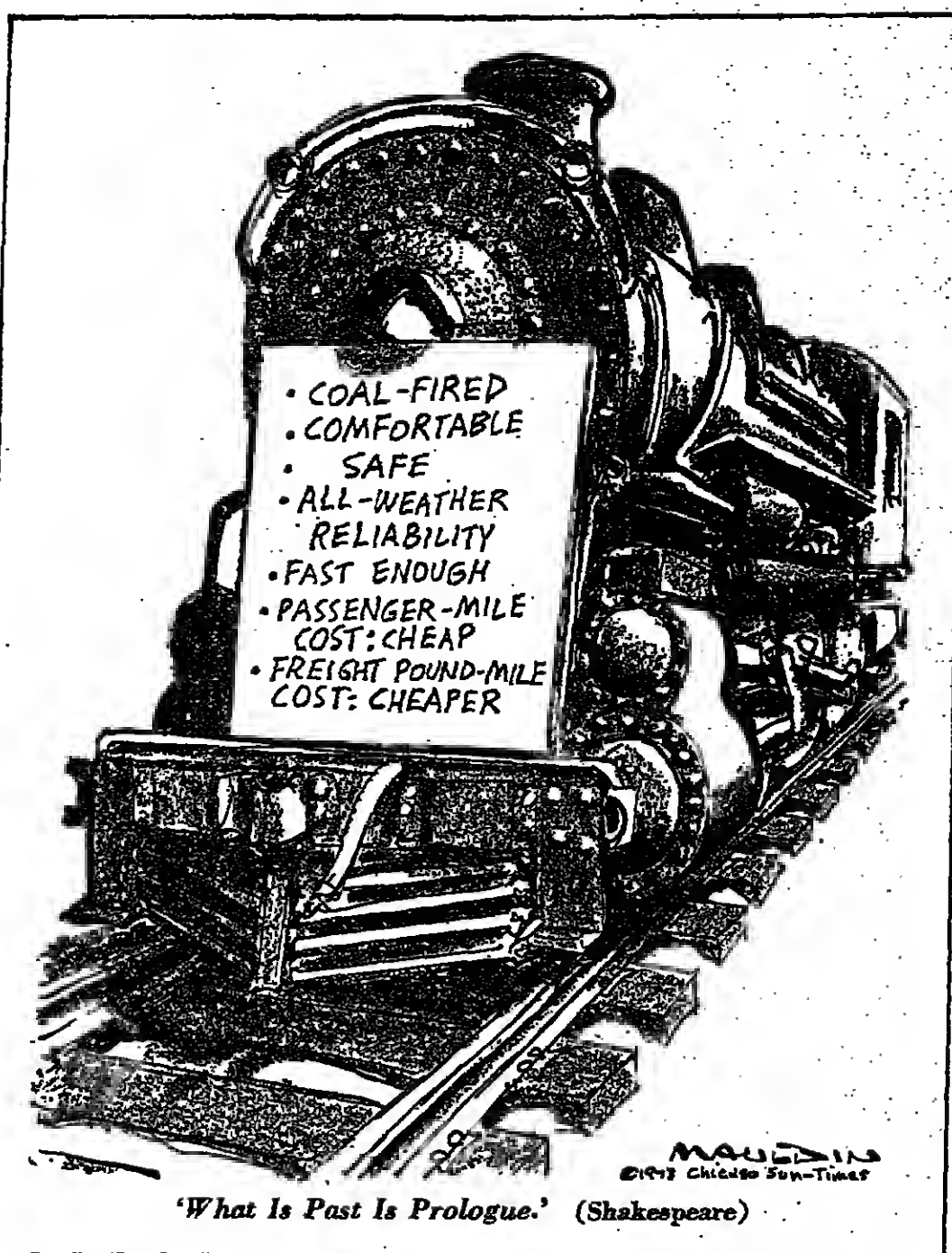
January 5, 1899

BRUSSELS—A case of hydrophobia at Antwerp has been attended by very serious results. A pet terrier belonging to an inn-keeper in the suburb of Bergerhout appeared ill last week, and since Thursday has bitten no fewer than 16 persons, who had no suspicion of the animal's condition. Today the dog was found to be suffering from rabies in the worst form and was destroyed. The victims have all left for the Pasteur Institute.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1924

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Dr. Fred F. Gendrum, vice-president of the State Board of Health, has just made the startling announcement that smoking may be prescribed in some cases of stomach trouble. A pipe is preferred, although cigarettes and cigars may be used, according to the doctor. "It is not for the value of nicotine," he said, "but because smoking, especially after meals, is likely to prove restful and help in the digestive process."



## 'We Regret His Departure'

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The United States has rarely had the diplomatic service it deserves, thanks to a tradition of political payoffs usually reserving key embassies for party contributors whose heads are often as fat as their wallets. Chip Bohlen, who died New Year's Day, was a glowing exception to that rule.

A member of the remarkable group of young men who, in the 1930s, decided to devote their lives to the study of Russia and Russian and to the needs of their own government—a group including George Kennan and the late Llewellyn Thompson—Bohlen was perhaps the star of that brilliant coterie.

Less literary than Kennan and less politically adroit than Thompson, his crisp wit, penetrating shrewdness, linguistic talent and gift for analysis carved out for him a special niche among American public servants.

These assets applied to his career as a Soviet expert but also in the Philippines and France, where in difficult times he was an unusually successful envoy. Bohlen's personality, marked by a mixture of gusto, energy and a broad range of interests, made him a popular figure wherever he went.

### To Moscow

His career was given great impetus when President Roosevelt used him as his interpreter during wartime conferences with Stalin. Later he was appointed State Department counselor and subsequently sent to Moscow as ambassador in 1953 where he quickly discerned the trend toward de-Stalinization.

Even before Khrushchev took power, Bohlen was calling his predecessor "Warren G. Malenkov" because of his movement "back to normalcy." Yet, Bohlen concluded, even if the Russians were trying to change over from Stalinism, they were stuck with the basic essentials of Stalin's policy.

He always felt Russia was a land of many secrets but few mysteries. He wisely assessed the Russian view of democracy accordingly: "A democratic government is one with at least 20 percent Communists in its composition; a progressive democratic government is one with at least 40 percent Communists; a people's democratic government is a Communist dictatorship."

Nevertheless, he had great respect and personal liking for the Russians and he knew their language and culture exceedingly well. After Bohlen's departure, Molotov told a visitor: "We knew he was opposed to our system but we respected him for his intelligence and his decency and we regret his departure."

Despite the fact that Bohlen was an old golfing companion of Eisenhower, the President did not stand up for him vigorously when Secretary of State Dulles, frightened by McCarthyist criticism of Bohlen's role at Yalta and also irritated by Bohlen's whiplash tongue, expelled him from Soviet affairs to the Philippines.

### De Gaulle's View

When President Kennedy was elected, rumors soon circulated that Bohlen was coming to Paris as ambassador. It was said that Gen. de Gaulle remarked sourly: "Well, if it has to be an American, he is the most suitable man." But Bohlen was not sent here until 1962. Despite considerable tension in U.S.-French relations during his eventual embassy, he saw De Gaulle more often than any foreign envoy. Bohlen wound up his career as deputy under secretary of State

for political affairs, highest job available to members of the career service. To his place he was acting secretary for one day. When he retired, he spent much time quail shooting, golfing and producing an excellent volume of memoirs. He often looked back on his profoundly interesting diplomatic life.

Two reflections remained in the forefront of his mind. Yalta, he concluded, was "the conference at which the illusions of the United States were subsequently destroyed. Perhaps it would be better to say that it was the conference at which the illusion was destroyed that Russia would behave like a country and not like a cause."

Also, until the end, he puzzled

about De Gaulle's observation to him that "the trouble with the United States was simply that it was too big and too powerful and could not help but dominate its friends."

David K. Bruce, now head of the U.S. Mission in Peking and a man of unrivaled experience in statecraft, considered Bohlen the ablest career diplomat he knew. Bohlen was also astonishingly modest about his exceptional capacities and so loyal that he even worked faithfully for Dulles, rising on occasion to defend that secretary who had unsuccessfully tried to destroy him. Chip Bohlen was a brilliant patriot. It will be difficult to find his peer. For me, impossible.

## Letters

### A Parallel?

I once hired a man whose cleverness was his undoing. Every time he was sent on an errand, he would come back short of change (he had "lost" some coins), or the receipt for a purchase had been altered, or his story of the route he had taken didn't add up. We started mistaking little things from the office, one Sunday the building was mysteriously burgled. Through I couldn't pin anything on my suspect, my office manager and I decided that we had to get rid of the man; we couldn't afford the time or energy to cope with him or his yarns. Once on the carpet, he protested that he hadn't done anything wrong; and even if he had, I couldn't prove it (he was right). But I fired him. The petty thievery stopped, and so did the anxiety we all had felt at having the man around and wondering what excuse he would offer next.

There is more than a passing similarity between my man and Richard Nixon. I am not suggesting that Nixon should be discharged without trial. But, as with my hireling, there surely is relevance in the increasing mistrust of Nixon over the years, so that his once massive majority of supporters has dwindled to a fraction, and the public trust has fallen almost to nil. In the wake of the ITT deal, the milk deal, the Gulf Oil et al. corporate shakedown, and so on back over the years, Congress owes to itself and to the country the just and the legal action—i.e., impeachment—to make or break Nixon on the truth issue. Anything is better than wondering for three more years what excuse he will offer next.

KELLOGG SMITH.

Rome.

### Abraham's Children

History is full of tragedies, but really tragic was the day, when someone sowing the seed of hatred, divided the children of Abraham, whom today we call Arabs and Israelis.

For centuries the Arabs and Jews had lived peacefully together. Where the Arabs went, the Jews went with them and the most glorious period for the Arabs was when the Arabs and Jews worked together.

It is sad to see that these God-intoxicated people of burning faith, each claiming to be the true descendants of Abraham and the only loved ones of God, who gave the world three great religions, a philosophy of highest morals and contributed so much to science, art and literature, should now become the victims

of the envy of an ungrateful and jealous pagan world, which is interested only in inciting them to fight.

Peace will certainly be there, between Arabs and Jews, for love shall one day prevail over hatred; conciliation is the only path to a lasting peace. But before the peace comes, brother must shed the blood of brother, to quench the thirst of the holy land; the story of Cain and Abel must repeat. There must be more killings and sufferings, more plunder and destruction, more women rendered as widows, more children as orphans and more people homeless. For it is through only a great tragedy that men learn to love, and the tree of love grows not unless watered with tears.

A. K. SAJJAD.

Boulogne-Billancourt.

### Nixonian Norms

Seemingly, the possibility of Mr. Nixon being able to weather his "Watergate" crisis is a major preoccupation of a good many Americans. I question the sincerity and validity of the American people's concern.

Without sounding like one participating in a witch hunt, may I say that Richard Nixon has already failed in a most important qualification for maintaining the office he holds. He has neither been responsive to, nor lived by, the ethical standards the common American demands of his President. John Steinbeck once wrote: "We insist that the President be cautious in speech, guarded in action, immaculate in his public and private life." Surely Nixon's conflicting "tell it all" statements to the American populace, his deception regarding the secret bombing of Cambodia and his questionable income tax returns provide adequate proof of his betrayal of that code. The penalty for this type of misconduct should be impeachment. This latest preoccupation of Americans—that Nixon will "tough it out"—seems to be yet another way they are avoiding the responsibility of decision.

If Americans are content to leave the President in office, they must also be willing to abandon these former standards and accept the less demanding standards Richard Nixon measures up to.

THOMAS M. JENKINS.

Albi, France.

### 1,000 Nights

Whew! Only a thousand more nights of deluding ourselves with tales about Richard M. Nixon's value to the country. Well, if Scheherazade could stand it, maybe we can too. But just the

## Confidence Game U.S. Energy Paradox

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—How serious is the U.S. energy crisis? Well, government officials dealing directly with it exude a relaxed confidence. But those obliged to handle the economic consequences of the crisis exhibit a case of the fifties.

The resolution of the paradox is that, while the energy shortage is manageable in itself, political leadership is required to deal with the impact on jobs and prices. So, given the expansion of public confidence in Mr. Nixon, it is a deep question whether he can pull the country through the crisis without a bad recession.

The shining example of confidence is the federal energy administrator, William Simon. No day goes by without his holding some kind of news conference. He steps up and answers the most recurrent and difficult questions. His appetite for power is undimmed, and he doesn't mind telling everybody what to do. Before Christmas he even let Mr. Nixon know it would be bad form to take the presidential jet to his vacation spot.

The measures Mr. Simon has taken reflect the feeling that crisis can be easily resolved. He has gone in for limits on Sunday driving, car pools, and turning down the thermostat. The truly tough stuff, notably rationing, he has put off. His policy is a policy of trimming at the edges.

### Reassurance

Moreover, his office has been issuing in the weekly petroleum situation reports—a body of basically reassuring information. Voluntary conservation measures, according to the latest report, have cut the anticipated petroleum shortfall for the four weeks ending Dec. 31 in half. Imports—presumably of oil holed up around the Arab boycott—were up by 490,000 barrels a day. There was only a slight drawing down of inventory—nothing out of season.

When measured against that sanguine outlook, the President's economic advisers sound like Hamlet stuttering his doubts in the face of the simple certitudes of Watergate. Consider, for example, the figure being cut by Herbert Stein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

Mr. Stein, in the past, has been noted for rosy predictions about the economy. But in the face of the energy crisis he has suddenly turned bearish.

The other day he warned that during the first six months of this year inflation would be running at a basic rate of 5 percent with an additional, add-on for energy. Though the admini-

stration calculates that unemployment is due to rise by a percentage point to 8.7 in 1974, Mr. Stein said, "The economy might slow down more than we expect."

Equally out of character was Mr. Stein's attitude toward the council itself. Normally he disparages government intervention in the economy as clumsy and heavy-handed. But at a meeting of the American Economic Association in New York last week, Mr. Stein called for expansion of the council to deal with the task of economic planning. He said that in the face of the energy crisis a "little agency focusing mainly on manipulating fiscal and monetary policy" was "inappropriate."

### Different Tasks

No doubt, Mr. Stein has a more delicate job than Mr. Simon. Mr. Simon's basic task is to assure an ample supply of energy—which seems quite doable. Mr. Stein, on the other hand, has to deal with the impact of a very large price increase in a strategic commodity on millions of decisions by consumers and businessmen in the private sector of the economy. He has to make sure that economic activity does not plunge, that prices do not go through the roof, and that the economy is not skewed in a lopsided fashion by windfall profits to the oil companies. But if the task is difficult, it is not impossible. If unemployment threatens, the economy can be stimulated through larger federal outlays. Inflation can be contained through rationing and other devices. Heavy taxes can cut windfall profits.

The trouble is that decisions about spending and rationing and taxes require leadership—presidential leadership. But Mr. Nixon, crippled by the continuing scandal of Watergate, has become a figurehead president, capable of dealing at best with foreign governments. He commands no confidence with the public or the Congress. He reigns but does not rule. So long as he continues to hang on in the White House, the energy problem, a problem that is industrially not all that difficult, can do terrific harm to the country.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

name, here's one citizen who'd feel a whole lot better, if we all had the honesty to call a spade a spade.

As long as we in this modern consumer society are dedicated to the preservation of our capitalist, profit-motivated economic system at any cost, we can't expect much better government than we now have—not in a political atmosphere which requires a candidate to first sell himself to political and financial backers, and then to an electorate which is so dulled by the constant haranguing to buy this or that self-image product, that it'll buy almost anything.

We dearly need to drastically overhaul our political system—which was conceived long before the birth of economic giants like ITT, or the development of the modern soap-selling techniques which are so dulled by the constant haranguing to buy this or that self-image product, that it'll buy almost anything.

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ALDIN A. RATTIL.

Paris.

### Mogens Gistrup

The New York Times appears to have seriously misjudged the Danish elections (ET, Dec. 7).

Mogens Gistrup is no Poulsen. Pierre Fajard's support never went far beyond France's small shopkeepers. Gistrup has tapped a national vein of dissatisfaction which cuts across all classes and with which the world's highest personal income tax rate to run an overbearing bureaucracy composed of almost a third of Danish wage earners—in a country with a serious industrial labor shortage.

Their rebellion was far from mindless. It was a conscious warning to the established par-

ties that, if something is not done soon to alleviate Denmark's tax and bureaucracy burdens, the next elections will see many more than 20 Progress party members in parliament.

"Progressive" is no misnomer. The party's name implies the action society needed to permit Danish taxpayers to use more of their earnings as they see fit.

The late parliament was no model of stability. The Social Democrats' minority government depended on the far-left Socialist People's party for support and, in order to retain that support, it moved so far to the left that a third of its traditional supporters walked out—including a lot who voted for Gistrup.

The Danish people are not about to abandon their welfare-state tradition, only the high and wasteful cost of administering it. Their rebellion is against the stagnant established parties who find no better solution to the country's problems than to raise taxes and hire more bureaucrats. The next coalition will govern as "effectively" as the last, but it doesn't make progress on the eye issues, more Danes are likely to vote Progress the next time around.

MICHAEL R. COBLE.

Hvidovre, Denmark.

### Upbeat Nixon

It was nice to read about Mr. Nixon's flight to Los Angeles as a commercial airliner.

After all the humiliating articles published against him, it is refreshing to read something in good about the President of the United States. The happy news of the people greeting him on the plane is evidence that the American people still love their President.

Let's have more of that in the future.

C. E. MULLER.

München, Switzerland.

مركز الأخبار



## Greater Official Tolerance

## Orthodox Church Survives Rigors of the Soviet System

By Robert G. Kaiser

PECHORI, U.S.S.R., Jan. 4 (UPI).—There is a working Russian Orthodox monastery in this old town in northeast Russia, a lovely, Hansel-and-Gretel cluster of brightly painted churches and buildings in a deep, wooded hollow, all surrounded by a high wall.

At this time of year snow lies on onion-shaped domes of the churches, each painted a rich blue and dotted with gold stars. Monks in long black robes scurry along the snowy paths. Church bells ring in the valley—a rare sound in this country where they are generally forbidden.

There is no doubt that this monastery is in Russia, but it is also part of the Communist Russia now called the Soviet Union? Improbable, but there it is.

That could be said as well for the whole Russian Orthodox Church, which continues to provide solace for tens of millions of Soviet citizens 56 years after an avowedly atheistic, revolutionary movement seized control of this country. By the most conservative estimates, there are more church-going Christians in the Soviet Union (including Baptists and other smaller groups) than members of the Communist party—which has about 14 million members.

The comparison should not be drawn, the Communists run the nation, while a large percentage of the Christians are old women in small towns and villages whose religion is a habit. The Christians are in no position to challenge the Communists, but it may be more significant that the Communists are still unwilling to enable to eliminate the Christians. On the contrary, official tolerance for religion is substantially greater now than it was 10 years ago.

In those 10 years the Orthodox Church has enjoyed a mild revival, especially in Moscow and other major cities. Many young

members of the intelligentsia have turned to the church and Orthodoxy has become fashionable in some circles. There has been a new wave of interest in icons and other religious artifacts.

The future of this revival is uncertain. The official attitude toward the church is ambivalent at best. On one hand, the church is allowed to maintain the monastery at Pechori where from 60 to 70 monks now live; and 11 others around the country; it is permitted three seminaries for the training of priests (about 1,100 young men are now pursuing the four-year course); and because they are "architectural monuments," the state helps preserve some of the oldest churches. In Moscow, a city of more than seven million, the church is permitted about 45 working churches.

On the other hand, the state strictly forbids Sunday schools or any form of organized religious instruction for children. It effectively prevents most of the brightest youths who apply for the priesthood from pursuing that vocation. (A heavy percentage of priests in training are farm boys.) In new industrial cities—some with populations of a million or more—it is unusual to find even one church.

The state, also has compromised the church hierarchy to such an extent that many believers ridicule its subservience to the official line and its huge "donations" to official causes.

## Solzhenitsyn Letter

In a bitter open letter to the patriarch of the church, novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, himself a believer, accused the church of betraying all its values, and called it "a church dictatorially ruled by atheists," a reference to the State Council for Religious Affairs, which has the ultimate say in all religious matters.

In sum, the church survives, but only by accepting restrictions on its behavior which may prove fatal a generation or two from now. This is probably the hope of Communist party ideologists, many of whom have obviously concluded that it is counterproductive to try to extinguish religion when a natural, if drawn-out, process may eventually accomplish this goal painlessly.

The history of church-state relations since the Bolshevik Revolution has been erratic. The Bolsheviks assumed (correctly) that the church would oppose them and in the first years after the revolution relations were hostile. In 1922, the authorities arrested the patriarch of the church and were about to put him on trial when he chose to recant the church's anti-Soviet activities and endorse the new regime. This led to a period of improved relations, although the church had relinquished its independence.

The church survived Stalin's collectivization and purges in the 1930s, but only with difficulty. The dictator closed all the seminaries and monasteries, had many rural priests arrested and otherwise harassed the church. But the outbreak of war forced him to reverse his position. The church became Stalin's staunch ally on the home front and he allowed it a period of unprecedented official blessing in return.

## Priests Trained

This era of good feeling did not last long, but while it did the church was able to train thousands of new priests in eight seminaries that Stalin allowed to reopen. The priests trained in this rush now compose the bulk of the clergy.

In the late 1940s, Stalin turned on the church again. His successors allowed a period of relative freedom, but Nikita Khrushchev conducted a harsh anti-religious campaign. Khrushchev's successors have been more tolerant. Official anti-religious propaganda is now rare.

Throughout Russian history until the revolution church and state were intermingled. Many essentially political arguments in old Russia were conducted in theological terms.

If a young Russian wants to establish some personal connection with his cultural heritage today, one Western student of Orthodoxy has noted, he must turn to the church. Churchmen, believers and outsiders agree that this has drawn many younger and better-educated Russians to the church in recent years.

Apart from a connection with their past, the church gives its adherents something to believe in, which must also help explain its continued appeal. "You might call this country an ideology," one practicing Christian said recently, referring to the official Communist ideology. "But there isn't much left in the idea, and people want something more."

So, the Orthodox church appears in no danger of losing its special place in the hearts of the Russian people. A widely accepted estimate is that at least 30 percent of the babies born in Moscow are christened. A poll in the industrial city of Gorki five years ago found that 60 percent of the babies born there were being baptized, though only 3.5 percent of the parents questioned admitted to being believers in the countryside. Priests still perform many of their traditional functions, particularly christenings and funerals.



WINTER WHISKERS—Rising from the icy deep like Neptune with ice-encrusted whiskers is this hardy soul who, along with four others, braved 10-below-zero weather on the Rock River in Rockford, Ill., on New Year's Day to become the first water skiers of 1974.

## Replaced by Conservatives

## Peron Wins Sharp Struggle With Military, Purges Two

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 4 (UPI).—President Juan D. Peron began the new year by weathering his most serious crisis with the armed forces since his return to power.

The political battle with the military led this week to the replacement of the army and navy commanders in chief and the enforced retirement of 11 admirals and four colonels.

On New Year's Day, Gen. Peron presented the symbolic sabers of command to officers considered more congenial to his conservative political line.

The key figure in the crisis was Gen. Jorge Raul Carcagno, who was forced to step down as army commander apparently because Gen. Peron and his right-wing supporters in the trade union movement and the legislature felt that he was becoming too close to left-wing Peronists.

Conservatives Racked Gen. Peron, 78, has been in ill health—in November he reportedly suffered from a mild pneumonia—and speculation has abounded over his possible successor. Gen. Peron has supported the conservatives in his movement and has tried to raise the political stature of the vice-president, his wife, Isabel, who lacks any trace of her husband's charisma but who would become president if he were to die.

The President has also presided over a purge of leftists in his movement, removing them from influential posts in and out of government.

Gen. Carcagno, who was made army commander in chief in May by former President Hector J. Campora, mildly cultivated ties with left-wing Peronists.

He built up a progressive, populist image through his criticism of the Inter-American defense system, dominated by the United States, and by requesting the departure of American and French military missions here.

He also angered conservatives by asserting that guerrilla activity here had economic causes and by allowing left-wing Peronists to join military units in a highly publicized flood-report operation outside Buenos Aires.

Other military officials, noting that Gen. Carcagno is by no means a leftist, felt that he had been caught headfooted by the swirl of political events.

Usual Peron Style The way Gen. Carcagno was maneuvered out of office was in keeping with Gen. Peron's above-the-battle political style.

Early last month, the minister of defense, Angel Roldo, objected to a list of five colonels suggested for promotion by Gen. Carcagno. Mr. Roldo parried criticism from civilians and military men while Gen. Peron appeared aloof from the squabble.

The defense minister suddenly relented in his objections and handed the matter over to the legislature where most observers felt that the list would be rapidly approved. But conservative Peronist senators blocked the promotions. Gen. Carcagno, whose prestige was on the line, insisted on a personal meeting with Gen. Peron. He was told that the President would see him as soon as Congress approved a new list of promotions.

Publicly rebuffed, Gen. Carcagno resigned at the end of December.

The new commander in chief

is Leandro Anaya, whose father was an army leader and a close friend of Gen. Peron during his first period of power 25 years ago.

In the case of the navy, where 11 admirals were forced to resign after the appointment of Adm. Emilio Massera as commander in chief, Gen. Peron's main concern was to replace high-level officers who had strongly opposed him in the past.

Although all three armed services participated in the military coup which overthrew Mr. Peron in 1955, the navy has remained the most anti-Peronist of the three branches.

## 3 Swedes Get Year in Prison For Spying

## Ex-Intelligence Agent And 2 Newspapermen

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Three men were sentenced to a year each in prison for espionage today, seven months after a leftist magazine published secret information about a Swedish intelligence network.

Jan Guillou and Peter Bratt, both 29 and journalists working for the *Från Kulturfrent* magazine, were found guilty of espionage. Hakan Isacson, a former agent of the intelligence service, was found guilty of both espionage and embezzlement of government funds in a Stockholm court.

Supporters of the three men, who said they acted for idealistic reasons in revealing intelligence-service activities, said tonight they will stage protest rallies in 20 Swedish cities during the weekend.

FRB-Kulturfrent in May last year asserted that intelligence agents had burgled the Egyptian Embassy in Stockholm and staged amphibious landing operations with American agents in Finland. Foreign Minister Sven Andersson, who was then defense minister, denied the accusations after Premier Olof Palme assigned him to make an investigation.

Mr. Andersson admitted that Swedish intelligence cooperate with intelligence units in the United States, Britain and Israel, but denied Sweden has agents abroad.

"The main activity is to obtain military and political information from abroad to protect Swedish security interests," he said.

The arrest of the three men in October caused an uproar among leftist groups, which said the espionage charges violated the Freedom of the Press Act. The government yesterday set up a special committee to revise this act and another one to work out the future duties of Sweden's intelligence service.

Government sources said the Intelligence Service Committee will be a neutral body. No military experts, no Communists and no representatives of the Conservative party will be included, they said.

## Obituaries

## Arthur Daley, N.Y. Times Sports Columnist

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Arthur Daley, 68, The New York Times Pulitzer Prize-winning sports columnist, died yesterday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Daley, a Times sports columnist for 31 years, collapsed on the sidewalk while walking to his office on East 43d St. from Grand Central Station. He died in Polytechnic hospital.

Mr. Daley roamed the country's sports arenas searching for anecdotes, fragments and philosophical bits in every phase of sports. His favorite sport was baseball, and he saw his first big-league game from a railroad signal tower behind the Polo Grounds in the 1920s.

## Sports Pulitzer

He received the Pulitzer Prize in 1956 for his column in general and for six specific pieces on baseball, boxing, horse racing and amateurism in track.

Mr. Daley was the author of several books, including "Times at Bat," an account of baseball from 1900 to 1950, and "The Story of the Olympic Games," which he wrote with John Kieran.

He was a sports writer of the "gee whizz" school who never lost his enthusiasm for the games or his dread of deadlines. Working on the edge of edition time made him acutely unhappy; whenever possible he wrote hours in advance, occasionally a day or more.

He took over the Sports of the Times column from Mr. Kieran on Christmas Eve, 1942. His colleague had instituted that column on New Year's Day, 1927.

The last column under the Daley byline appeared in yesterday's Times. It was under the heading "Making a Pitch for Pitches" and sought fairer treatment for pitchers in Hall of Fame balloting.

Mr. Daley, who was born in New York on July 31, 1904, came to The Times in September, 1926, not long after his graduation from Fordham University. He never had another job.

Mr. Daley leaves his wife, four children, and 13 grandchildren.

The funeral service will be held tomorrow morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

## Marie Dominici

MANOSQUE, France, Jan. 4 (AP).—Marie Dominici, 94, widow of the defendant in a controversial French murder trial, died yesterday.

Her husband, Gaston Dominici, was accused of killing British scientist Sir Jack Drummond, his wife and their 10-year-old daughter in 1952. The Drummonds were killed as they camped in a field near the Dominici farm. The farmer was sentenced to death two years later but always denied the crime. His sentence

was commuted and he was released on grounds of ill health in 1960. He died in a nursing home five years later.

A French movie called "The Dominici Affair," based on the murders and trial, was issued in the spring of last year. The Dominici family sued the film company charging invasion of privacy.

## Rexford S. Blazer

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 4 (AP).—Rexford S. Blazer, 66, retired president and chairman of the Ashland Oil, Inc., died here Wednesday.

## G. G. Montgomery

SAN MATEO, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—George G. Montgomery, 78, president and chairman of the Kern County Land Co. until 1967 when it merged with Tenneco, Inc., died Tuesday.

## Edward P. Parker

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 4 (UPI).—Edward P. Parker, 68, chairman of Parker Brothers, the games manufacturers here founded by his great-uncle in 1883, died of cancer Tuesday in Salem Hospital.

## Soviet TV Joins Tass in Attacks On Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (UPI).—The Soviet Union stepped up its campaign against author Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn today, moving it onto television and before the public for the first time.

In a commentary on a television program, news analyst Anatoly Potapov said that the Nobel Prize-winning writer's latest book, "The Gulag Archipelago," was "heinous, anti-Soviet and an attempt to block improving international relations."

"There have been many anti-Soviet attacks and what is characteristic is that many campaigns were unfocused at a time when there was a real possibility for international cooperation," Mr. Potapov said.

"Each attack ended in failure and this one will also end in failure, a disgraceful failure," he said.

## Miners Agree To New Peace Talks in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Employment Minister William Whitelaw and leaders of Britain's 260,000 coal miners agreed today to meet Wednesday for new peace talks.

But another bid to end a crippling slowdown by 29,000 locomotive engineers on the nation's railways failed.

"There was no progress whatsoever," said Sir Sidney Greene, leader of the National Union of Railwaymen, after a two-hour meeting with heads of British Rail, the state-run railroad system.

The government ordered Parliament to cut short its Christmas recess and reconvene for an emergency session Wednesday and Thursday to debate the deepening economic crisis. It had not been scheduled to return until Jan. 16. Before its recall by the government, the opposition Labour party today demanded an emergency session next week.

The crisis sparked renewed speculation that Prime Minister Edward Heath may call early parliamentary elections as a means of marshaling public support.

Mr. Whitelaw invited coal miners' leaders to new peace talks in a bid to end their six-week-old overtime ban. Their job action has slashed coal production 40 percent, caused a power reduction that pushed Britain into a three-day work week and plunged the nation into what the government has called Britain's gravest economic crisis since World War II.

The government announced today that 750,000 workers have so far been laid off under a work-week reduction designed to conserve energy supplies.

Mr. Whitelaw announced that he had invited the full 37-man board of the National Union of Mineworkers to a Tuesday negotiating session. In the past he talked only with the union's three top leaders.

The union accepted the invitation but asked that the meeting be postponed until Wednesday, and Mr. Whitelaw agreed.

Earlier, Mr. Whitelaw said in a radio interview: "I read that we seek confrontation and all the rest. I believe that to be absolute nonsense. The last thing we wish to do is that."

A more militant line was voiced today by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Making one of his rare comments on matters outside foreign affairs, Sir Alec said at a political meeting in Scotland: "The plain facts of the miners' wage situation cannot justify their action," because they have received pay increases of 16 and 8 percent in the last two years and have been offered 18 percent in the current negotiations.

## There's a traffic violation behind most accidents...



## MEMORIAL SERVICE

STEVE SALES MEMORIAL SERVICE. A memorial service for the former Newark, N.J., resident, who died at sea, will be held on Sunday, January 13, 1974, 2:30 o'clock, at Temple Adath Israel on the Main Line, Old Lancaster Road and Highland Avenue, Merion, Pennsylvania.

The family extends its invitation to his friends to attend. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Newark Star Ledger Scholarship Fund, 1000 School St., Newark, N.J. 07102, or to the family, 60301.

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## THE ART MARKET Year's Sales and Winners In Painting and Graphics

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (Herald Tribune)—Salesroom yearbooks share features with Soviet economic reports. They provide some useful information but it needs interpretation.

Success, for example, is dealt with at length but mishaps are never mentioned. The yearbooks are also enlightening about the future. The descriptions of brilliant successes indicate which fields will get special promotional treatment and which are, naturally, the areas most likely to come out on top.

In "Art at Auction," subtitled "The Year at Sotheby's and Parke Bernet 1973-74, Two Hundred and Thirty-Ninth Season," editor Anna Maria Edelstein and several well-known contributors have gathered a mass of data from sales in London and New York. The year's winners emerge very clearly although everything appears to be going well.

The old masters—i.e., European painters, active before the Baroque school, who have gained worldwide recognition—rose in price with the sky the limit. A pair of tiny Fra Angelico panels, about 32 by 12 centimeters, sold for \$230,000 at Sotheby's in London in December, 1973. And an Andrea Mantegna painting, "Christ's Descent Into Limbo," also on panel (37.5 by 40 centimeters), went for \$490,000 last July, also in London. These are extreme cases, involving the names of categories, Italian primitives and early Renaissance painters. At the same time, they help define the requirements for making pictures rise to such price levels.

The Fra Angelicos, or here so considered—attributions in those early periods are sometimes revised from one generation to another—were truly exceptional works. They have two interesting inscriptions on the back say-

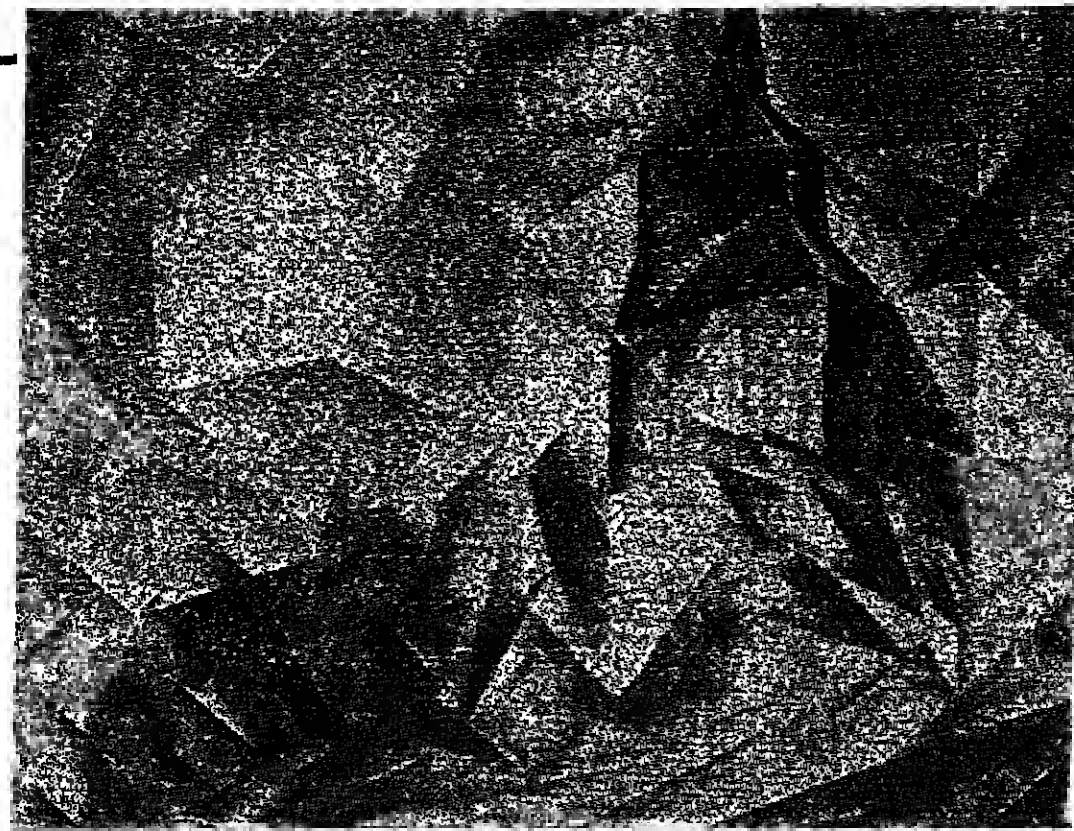
ing that they formed part of a series of 19 from an altarpiece in the church of San Domenico at San Domenico di Fiesole. Moreover, they came from one of the finest American collections, that of Mr. and Mrs. Deane Johnson of Bel Air, Calif., after having been in a British collection.

The Mantegna heralds expressionistic tendencies to come in the 16th century with something of the power to be found in Altdorfer's work. It was a huge price but not absurd, for this is the kind of piece which should be priced according to how much money the highest bidder can pay rather than according to current trends. It was probably worth more than \$490,000, given levels reached by other pictures in other categories, such as Impressionism.

Indeed, taking a look at the works illustrated in the yearbook, it seems that prices of old masters will not stop rising, other things being equal.

The superb Paolo Veneziano on panel, 110 by 60 centimeters, which brought \$29,000 in December, 1973, already seems cheap in retrospect. Why pay for a great picture half of what is paid for a bad Monet of comparable dimensions?

Gerald Reitlinger, one of London's best-known collectors and author of "The Economics of Taste," uses similar reasoning about British masters, regarded as a separate category. This category is so important in Sotheby's view that the firm requested a special contribution to its yearbook from Mr. Reitlinger. He remarks that recent prices for several important pictures—by Gainsborough, for example—have not been as high as in the past. The double portrait of Lady Ernie and Lady Dillon, he says, made \$100,000 in the Urschel sale



Detail from the Lyonel Feininger which sold for \$160,000 in New York.

of 1971, "but it had cost Charles Urschel \$100,000 40 years earlier" and "those dollars were worth twice as much in English money in 1971." That a double portrait made \$110,000 in June, 1973, means that it had roughly caught up with what Mr. Urschel had to pay. Even more significant is what Mr. Reitlinger has to say about Romney, whose "recovery still has far to go" if one thinks in terms of prices paid in the years 1920-24, after which there was a marked decline.

Second in the list of winners came works by 19th-century American painters—notably Thomas Pollock Anshutz's "Steelworkers Noontime," painted around 1880. The 42.5 by 60 centimeter picture, showing workmen at rest, famous in its time, made \$100,000 in October, 1973, in New York.

Enough has been written about

the historic importance of the work, its position as the forerunner of present-day American realism, which largely explains why it fetched so much. Any work of art relating to contemporary trends gets a plus at auction.

The next impressive rise in prices was for works by Russians and, here too, the category is far from having reached its present conceivable maximum level. A major picture by Mikhail Larionov, "Sea Battle—Red Structure," 53 by 73 centimeters, signed and inscribed "Larionov, Moscow, 1911," went far above the auctioneer's hopes when it brought \$24,000 in March, 1973. But the figure was well below what it should have been, considering that Russian modern art rarely comes up for sale and that national barriers, which once strictly defined market values, are now falling. To be more precise, a high-quality work by a 19th-century avant-garde painter now sells well, even though it may not be French, which was once almost a must.

This point is being proved by the rapid rise in price for German expressionism and cubism. Take the case of Lyonel Feininger, the American-born painter who worked in Germany until World War II. A work signed "Lyonel Feininger, 1913," 86 by 118 centimeters, sold in New York for \$160,000 on March 14, 1973. This masterpiece of light and volume is as important in its way as any Braque or Picasso of that period. It would not have been overpriced at twice that figure.

This is not to suggest that everything is about to or should go up in price. For example, the 20th-century paintings, or those that are so considered by art historians and auctioneers, have

nearly reached their price limit. "The King of Hearts" by William Holman Hunt, dated 1882 and measuring 27.5 by 27.5 centimeters, which made \$24,000 in July, was already overpriced compared with, say, Flemish portraits. From a technical point of view, the Hunt was badly done—hideous fingers, awkward brushwork in the background.

Still more out of proportion are graphics. The \$35,500 paid for a 53 by 40 centimeter lithograph by Toulouse-Lautrec—"La Clownesse Assise," one of his best efforts in lithography—is a huge price. And so is the \$48,000 paid for a Rembrandt etching, 12.2 by 17.8 centimeters, sold in New York last May. But this is not an unusual price for top Rembrandt etchings, which consistently sold in the five-figure bracket (in pounds) in London last July.

(Next week: Objects of art.)

## ART IN NEW YORK

## When Their Canvas Was the Stage

By James R. Mellow

NEW YORK (NYT)—In the erratic history of the public acceptance of modern art, theater has played a rather special role. Modern artists—many of them major figures in the vanguard of art—have found the theater an agreeable vehicle for their work.

Picasso's entire costume designs for the Diaghilev-commissioned ballet "Parade"—with a score by Erik Satie and scenario by Jean Cocteau—created a mild uproar when it was first produced in Paris in 1917. For Diaghilev, who had an uncanny gift for combining the utterly outrageous with the thoroughly conventional—thus shocking and seducing his audiences at the same time—it may only have been the necessary ruse de scandale for the 1917 season. But "Parade" also brought the name and the work of the radical young outfit painter before a wide and culturally elite audience.

Diaghilev, in fact, was something of an impresario of modern art as well as of modern ballet and modern music.

Until his death in 1929, Diaghilev's choices of rebellious young artists—among them, his Russian compatriots Natalia Goncharova and Michael Larionov and such School of Paris painters as Picasso, Robert Delaunay and Juan Gris—to mount each season's new productions for the international tours of his Ballets Russes company, effectively put modern art on the road.

One is reminded of Diaghilev's creative role in the dissemination of modern art by the exhibition "Painters for the Theater," at the Museum of Modern Art through Jan. 13.

Organized and selected by William S. Lieberman, the museum's curator of drawings, the exhibition includes 58 drawings, watercolors and collages by such notable artists as Picasso (a 1919 sketch for "La Boutique Fantasque" and Chagall (project designs for

"Aleko" and a festival in honor of the Russian writer Gogol), as well as works by artists—Diego Rivera, George Grosz and Ben Shahn, for example—whose theatrical designs are much less well known.

All of the examples have been drawn from the Modern Theater Arts Collection, instituted by Leo Simonson, the theatrical designer, and later enlarged by Lincoln Kirstein to include documents on modern dance. Although the collection includes some 400 items, it is one of the museum's little-known assets.

Largely because of lack of funds, the collection has not been fully catalogued or researched. But judging from "Painters for the Theater," it is a major resource on modern theatrical design.

Mr. Lieberman's selection while not intended as a historical survey, ranges from Goncharova's designs for the 1914 Ballets Russes production of "The Golden Cockerel" to something as recent as British pop artist Alex Jones's peek-a-boo sketches of the "Empire's New Clothes," for the long-running musical, "Oh! Calcutta!"

The example of Diaghilev's enlightened patronage casts a long shadow over the later project designs for the Ballets Russes, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and the Ballet Theatre of New York. The show is a sparkling assemblage of the great, the near-great and the fashionable, including works by Fernand Léger, Christian Bérard, Eugène Ionesco, Pavel Tchelitchew, Oskar Schlemmer and Florine Stettheimer.

But the exhibition also illuminates certain aspects and qualities of the theatrical enterprise, in the theater it seems, clothes always make the man. (A photographer, Duane Michals, while on a shooting assignment during the recent filming of "The Great Gatsby" at Newport, noticed that during the coffee breaks the extras cast in the roles of the idle rich, whatever their social status beneath their tuxedos and bejeweled gowns, invariably huddled together, while everyone dressed in livery—chauffeurs and parlor maids—formed a little protective group among themselves.)

Clever Spoof

In the Modern's exhibition, Paul Cadmus's designs for the ballet "Filling Station" are a clever spoof on 1930s fashions: his "Motorist" a bewildering display of sporty plaids and argyles. And David Hockney's "Polish Army" in a recent production of "King Lear" consisted of a pair of uniformed men held together by a clearly labeled ribbon and wearing paper helmets.

Occasionally, such literalness misfires. For a happening-style production of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," pop artist Jim Dine decked out the characters of Peter Quince and Tom Snout with the emblems of their trade—hammers and saws, pof and pans. Costume, the pangs clotted too loudly and the bard was made it difficult to pronounce. Still, the idea and the Quince sketch provide one of the real delights in the Modern's exhibition.

Theater too, is apparently the realm of ritual successes. Goncharova's outlandish, folkloric backdrop of a city square for the 1914 Diaghilev production of "The Golden Cockerel" is virtually reproduced—albeit in a lighter, more illustrative vein.

### On the Arts Agenda

Pierre Boulez will conduct two concerts with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 11 and 12 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. The first concert, with the soprano Felicity Palmer as soloist in both works, offers Messiaen's "Poèmes Pour Mi" and Mahler's Symphony No. 4. The second brings the first Paris performances of Harrison Birtwistle's "The Triumph of Time" and Boulez's "Cummings 1st der Dichter," and Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra.

Peter Ustinov will stage, design and take a role in the new production of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" that will have its first performance Jan. 11 at the Paris Opéra as a benefit gala for

UNESCO's projects for the preservation of the world's artistic monuments. Nikolai Gismurov will sing the title part, with Victoria Cortes as Dulcinea. Georges Frétre will conduct. For this performance, tickets will be available at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, as well as at the box office and agencies. The second performance of the work will be Jan. 16.

The first performance of Michel Philippot's Sonata No. 4 will be given at the Brazilian Embassy in Paris, Jan. 8 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris. Also on the program of her recital are works by Haydn, Brahms, Prokofiev and Villa-Lobos.

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## Zurich Premiere

Aribert Reimann's opera "Medea" will have its Swiss premiere Jan. 13 at the Zurich Opera in a production staged by Peter Beauvais, designed by Jan Schieb and conducted by Ferdinand Leitner. Arleen Auger will sing the title role, and Carol Smith, Ellen Kins and Roland Hermann are among others in principal roles.

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## tag Around Europe's Galleries

## Rome

Franz Kline. Drawings. Marlborough, 6 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through Jan. 20.

These beams of coal black, the wider the better, are by no means calligraphic or even an expression of sensibility. But they are a superb taking of position, free and specifically American. With the stance of a sailor at the helm, the painter stands in his studio and with a few fearless gestures lays down what he believes in.

These ink "drawings" on white paper, canvas or on the now yellow pages of the Buks County telephone directory (done at a time when Kline ran out of money for materials) are really brushstrokes and like Kline's oils, deadpan, diamond sharp and epic. The black splintering power framing makes the voids come forward and swirl around them in positive and stark images.

Once Kline told about how someone at a party attacked him because he was outraged that Kline had used the Carnegie prize with an abstraction. Kline asked the man to describe the painting. It was on white canvas, said the man. How high was it? And how wide, Kline wanted to know. The man gave the measurements. And what was it, asked Kline. Well, paintings was the reply. What kind of paintings, Kline insisted. Black, palmistones. How many? And how wide were they? Less than half a dozen. And how were they? Well, Kline said, they were about between 3 and 10 inches wide. Well, Kline said, and what is wrong with that? Today, some 30 years later, there is less wrong with it than ever.

California National Gallery of Modern Art, Valle Giulia, Rome, through Jan. 20.

California, the art revolution which began in the mid-1940s and World War I and which has had an influence on all painting ever since, can here be revisited in a small but compact showing.

Today the splitting of space around an object and of the object itself—the multiple simultaneous view—parallel with other art expressions and scientific inquiries of the time, the whole analytical attitude, appears relatively mild. However, the sweep of the major exponents goes beyond style and the problems the artists set for themselves.

The head-on, wonderfully immediate self-portrait of Picasso, looking out at you as you enter, and there are still-life complexities, "Démolisseurs d'Avignon" studies by him as well, and then great simple paintings, accented with bits of newspaper and wallpaper, one of the few times where collage and painting were fused superbly. Serving as a futurist, also does fine, intensely civilized work in this manner. By now one is used to Braque's more academic use of the medium.

Juan Gris, both severe and serene, is by far the most poised and intelligent, with a small still life with three beans, beautifully balanced. Derrin is also well arranged. The often ne-

glected De La Fontaine, a cubist structurally though his spirit and outdoor freshness is close to impressionism, is presented with the breathing and fluttering "Conquest of the Air." Even Marie Laurencin, also often neglected, who experimented with cubism, though she never settled for it, is shown here.

There are also several jolly Légers, compositions with striking luminosity of color by Delaunay, rather heavy-handed Marie Blanchard, and Herbin, works by Gleizes, Lhote, Villon, Marcoussis, and so on.

Les Caravaggesques Français, Villa Medici, Rome, until Jan. 20.

The exhibition of French followers of Caravaggio consists of works, last from collections from all over the world, painted in Rome in the 15 years following the master's death while Rome was the artistic capital of Europe. Caravaggio, one of the great revolutionaries of Western painting—not only because he used lower-class people and scenes from daily life for biblical paintings—has had an enormous influence, most notably the lively Neapolitan school. But like all leaders he has been most misinterpreted by his very admirers. And the painters here, having learned his technique, his use of flamboyant gesture, of chiaroscuro, only grope at the substance of his drive. The anecdotal, in Caravaggio only a marginal element, exists per se here and turns into melodrama.

It is only Georges de La Tour who, understanding Caravaggio, rises to another dimension, a masterful expression of his own. In a night scene, illuminated by extraordinary effects of candle flame, which makes the face of the small Jesus incandescent, light becomes symbol of life and of spiritual charge—shining over Joseph's face and into nooks and crannies and over the humble objects in the carpenter's workshop. It is this strangely complex and moving painting which makes one hunger for more La Tour, but also for the real masterpieces by Caravaggio himself.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI)—This is how New York critics rate new stage productions:

"Next Time I'll Sing to You," a 1962 work by James Saunders, has entered the repertoire of the City Center Acting Company at the Billy Rose Theater. Mary Campbell of the Associated Press found it "basically boring." The five-character work has to do with predestination with "many metaphors, asides to the audience and fulsome philosophizing." Mary Campbell praised Paul Lippard's performance. Actress Marian Seldes directed. Reporting for The New York Times, Mel Gussow called it "an exceedingly intricate play disguised as a void" and said that the production was notable. Jerry Talmer of the New York Post said, "It is the greatest production I have seen in the theater since 'J.R.'"

Masters of Surrealism. Qui Arte Contemporanea, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, through Jan. 20. Among the many small but significant works which offer a glimpse into the recent past, the best remembered are woodcuts by Arp with whimsical titles, evocative collages made of juxtapositions of old prints by Max Ernst, Breton's elegant dreams, Savinio's visions, etchings by Duchamp, Magritte's visual puns and a collage of photo portraits of most of the perpetrators by Man Ray.

Renzo Gallo. Ferro di Cavallo, 26 Via Ripetta, Rome, through Jan. 20.

Gallo belongs to a group of young Roman painters who are still concerned with a search, or, as they call it, research, for pure abstraction. Surfaces of even color are marked with subtle accents and are meant to speak only of themselves, the very painting and nothing else. However, Gallo, meaning to be didactic, with pleasant colors, expresses a gentle lyricism.

## Paris

Copies, Replicas, Pastiches. Département des Peintures, Pavillon de Mars, Musée du Louvre, to April 22.

This is an amusing exhibition of over 100 works on which to exercise one's perceptiveness. Outright fakes produced to swindle the collector, works done by a disciple in the manner of the master, copies—quite often high quality—done for those who could not possess the coveted original.

Rembrandt, was much copied, imitated and faked, and there are 12 paintings here ranging from a pastiche by Teniers and a talented imitation by Deo to a 30th-century fake. Imitation of the spirit or the atmosphere of a work can, more or less successfully, be an homage to an earlier artist and an assertion of the imitator's skill. Imitation of specific details (Garrich, in 1617, produced a sort of aesthetic Frankenstein's monster by assembling random elements from the work of Dürer) reveals rather a dearth of imagination and lack of faith in the imitator's own talent.

One section is devoted to copies that become transcriptions from the style of one artist into that of another—Van Gogh, for instance, working after an engraving by Millet, or Delacroix after Rubens; another to the specialists' own uncertainties about certain attributions. The matter is further complicated by the fact that until the last century painters thought nothing of collaborating on a single work—"you do the landscape, I'll do the figures." Thus Rubens did a Virgin in a meditation which J. Brueghel de Velours framed in the glorious variety of flowers.

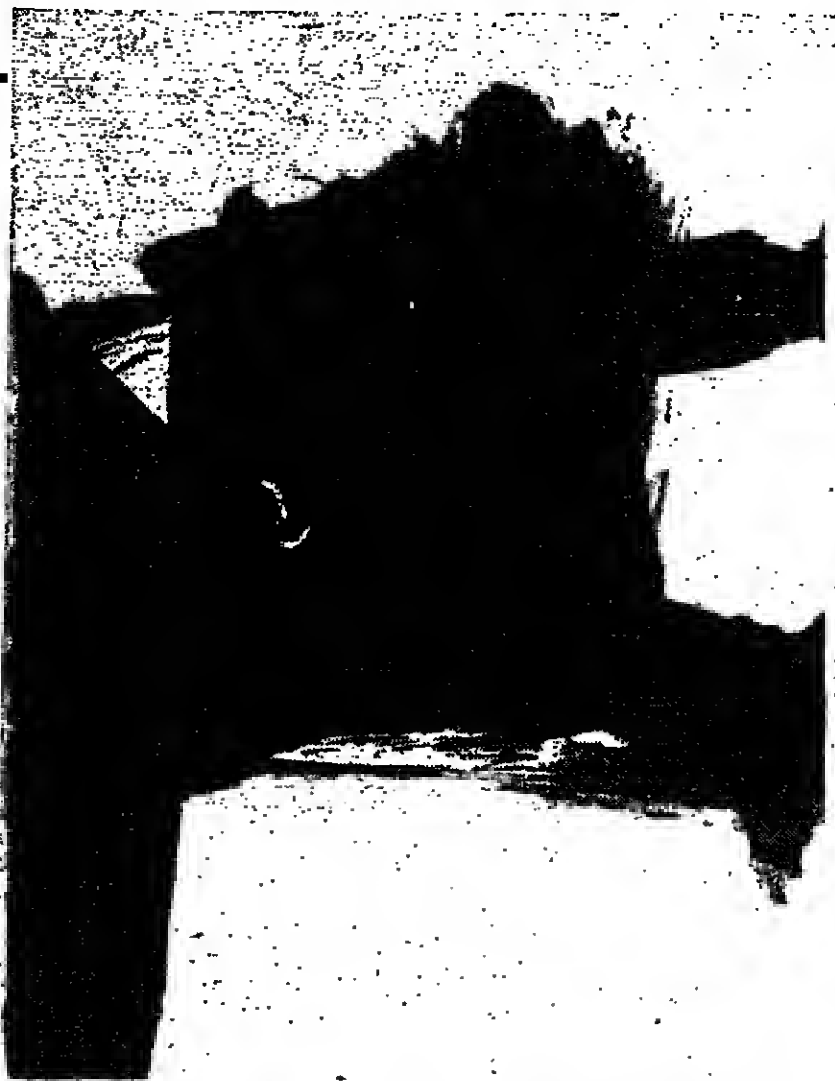
The matter of the originality of a work of art is an interesting issue—why does one require a work to be original—which is not analyzed here. The idea of rarity in a system of supply and demand, no doubt accounts for some of the anxiety shown by collectors—on the point of

Untitled ink drawing on paper by Franz Kline (1968) on view at Marlborough in Rome.

purchasing a work. But the financial aspect of the matter distorts the real issue which is one of personality. A person molding his features and attitudes on those of another is a distressing phenomenon, unless he makes it clear that it is a game or that it has some other significance.

Fifteen American Artists, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris 8, to Jan. 31. Fifteen works by 15 artists whose abstract work appears the least touched by subjectivity—Barnett Newman, Ad Reinhardt, Agnes Martin, minimalist Carl Andre, Sol LeWitt and Donald Judd and others such as Noland, Stella and Leon Polk Smith. Mark Rothko is also represented, but while he himself may have considered that he was part of a movement, it is increasingly obvious that he rose above the common problems of a movement and into a solitude beyond. Louise Nevelson is represented by a characteristic black wood construction, Alexander Liberman by a black on black work dated 1955. A handsome testimony to the quality of American art of the sixties.

Young Belgian Artists Today, Galerie de Varenne, 61 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Jan. 15. Courtois, Mysl, Lennep and others, highly mental cool, bloodless, technically competent, devoid of content, gimmicky and devoid of personality in that nothing distinguishes these works from 10,000 others currently being produced in Australia, Canada, Argentina, Bulgaria and Japan. A reflection of our society? Perhaps. But if these artists lost some of their polish they might reflect less.



Cyrille Zdanewitch, Galerie Daria, 22 Rue de Beaune, Paris 7, to Jan. 26.

Zdanewitch came to Paris in 1913, met the cubist movement, and one year later returned to Russia where mobilization was under way. In Russia after the revolution he was no longer allowed to leave the country and spent his life working in the

style imposed by the party. The present exhibition is devoted to cubist drawings done in a notebook during the war. They show originality and authority, and perhaps because of absence of contact with Paris, they are less like most of the other cubist work that was being done in that day.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## THEATER: Sherlock Holmes Triumphs Again in London

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The new year has got off to an excellent dramatic start with, of all things, a revival of Arthur Conan Doyle's and William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" at the Aldwych—it is hugely enjoyable.

The play is an absurd piece of Victorian melodrama that lacks most of the style and narrative drive of the original stories, but it is the work of an excellent craftsman and was long a popular success. Mr. Gillette first played the lead in 1899, when he was 44, and was still touring in it when he was in his late 70s. It made him a millionaire and he built a huge Gothic pile of a house in his native Connecticut with the proceeds.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production is the first in London for more than 70 years, when Charlie Chaplin played the minor role of Bully, Holmes's young assistant. Its absurdities have grown over the years; yet it is still something to be relished and enjoyed in a production that is impeccably cast, well directed, and provided with a series of fine atmospheric foggy sets by Carl Toms.

Mr. Gillette, as author, ensured that he, as actor, had by far the best lines. Holmes is a star part requiring a brilliant actor. In this role, John Wood is superb. He has always been superb in conveying a sense of intellectual fever. Here, beneath an icy exterior, one can feel a racing mind, an alert brain working at twice the speed of those around him.

Mr. Wood invests the part also with an air of melancholia, a boredom caused by the commonplace, so that his moments of action against hordes of thugs are less the fantastic exploits of contemporary heroes such as James Bond or Bruce Lee, and more the result of a superior intellect burdened by a death wish. Escaping from a gas chamber and four armed villains determined to kill him is for Holmes an intellectual problem.

Mr. Wood is even able to carry off the moment that will outrage the Holmesian purists, those strange people who act as if the detective were more than a fictional character. At the end of the play, Holmes declares his love for a somewhat insipid, cruelly mistreated girl, and closes her in his arms, vowing to marry her. (Conan Doyle himself was quite happy at this unlikely ending.)

The play is based on two short stories, "A Scandal in Bohemia" and "The Final Problem," which allows Holmes to pit his wits against the arch-criminal Prof. Moriarty. Philip Locke plays the part as a donnish Dracula, full of grand entrances and statuesque poses, and a lugubrious humor.

Mr. Gillette's skill as a playwright is evident in the confrontation of the master detective and criminal. A lesser craftsman might have given the two long brilliant exchanges. Here, after a little silence, Moriarty says: "All that I have to say has already crossed your mind."

And Holmes replies: "Then my answer will have already crossed yours." Frank Dunlop's direction is excellent, allowing no pauses for thought that would expose the sometimes creaking machinery of the plot. Tim Pigott-Smith is as fine as the eagerly observed Dr. Watson, and there are some excellent studies in villainy from Barbara Leigh-Hunt, Nicholas Selby, and Trevor Peacock.

I advise anyone in search of delightful escapist entertainment to hail a hansom and hurry off to the Aldwych while the thick London fog still swirls around Sherlock Holmes's apartments in Baker Street.

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# Canada to Triple Tax In Oil Exports to U.S.

**By William Borders**  
OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The Canadian government indicated today that it intends to nearly triple its tax on oil exports to the United States next month because of soaring world prices. The aim is to insure a reasonable return to all Canadians from a export of this resource, Finance Minister John N. Turner said in a speech before the House of Commons in Ottawa today. The tax increase would permit an increase in the tax from the present 20¢ a barrel to more than \$6.00.

# Dutch Put Off Gas Rationing By Five Days

THE HAGUE, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Dutch government postponed today its planned rationing of gasoline from Jan. 7 to Jan. 12. The decision was taken to give a government more time to work out special rules for rationing of motorists and because the oil import situation had slightly improved, the cabinet said. The decision came after a series of protests from the building industry, doctors, trade unions, and a transport and metal industry at the notice was too short to allow necessary arrangements. It also among these concerns the impact on and from work of thousands of thousands of employees. Statements by Rotterdam port authorities that Dutch oil stocks at a peak has led to growing speculation in Holland about the need for rationing and questions have been asked in parliament about the actual situation.

# Belgians Ease Ban

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Belgian government today slackened oil-saving measures by banning Sunday pleasure driving only one Sunday out of two. The Sunday ban, introduced Oct. 16, was later cut from 24 to 12 hours. But café, hotel and restaurant owners raised such an outcry, stating they were losing so much money, that the government apparently bowed to their pressure. The government decided Sunday pleasure driving would be authorized Jan. 6 and 20, but banned for 24 hours Jan. 13 and 27. No decision has yet been announced for February, when Belgium's oil supply could rise following a recent Arab decision to consider Belgium a friendly country. Other oil-saving measures like limited speed, heating and lighting were maintained.

# Germany Again Sells Dollars To Arrest Rise Against Mark

**By John M. Goshko**  
BONN, Jan. 4 (WP).—The West German central bank sold \$42.8 billion on the open market today in a stepped-up attempt to arrest the dollar's striking rise against the deutsche mark. Although the effects are expected to be only temporary, the Bundesbank's action did ease the dollar demand for dollars that dominated trading on the Frankfurt money exchange in recent days. But the respite came only after the Bundesbank found itself wrenched into its second straight day of open intervention in the market. Over the two-day period, the bank, in official transactions, sold a total of \$38.8 billion to offset depreciation of the mark. Long the world's strongest and most sought-after currency, the dollar's depreciation of the mark has been making heavy sales estimated by some financial circles at more than \$1 billion in concealed interventions.

# One Dollar

LONDON, AP-DJ.—The rate of exchange for the dollar here Jan. 4, 1974.

	Today	Prev.	Chg.
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
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£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
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# Europe Is Worth

As calculated by the European Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

	Today	Prev.	Chg.
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£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
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£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
£ 100 per \$	2.207	2.206	+0.001
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# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Israel Ends Passenger-Ship Line

Israel's only passenger shipping company, Zim Passenger Lines, has decided to anchor its last two liners for good and go out of business, Zim officials report. They say the line has been losing money since it was formed four years ago and operating costs, particularly fuel costs, were increasing rapidly. The government, half-owner of the line, would have to increase its annual subsidy of 10 million Israeli pounds (\$2.3 million) by 50 percent to keep the ships sailing. The parent company, Zim Navigation, owns more than 60 cargo ships and container vessels and is not affected by the closing of the passenger line. The Israeli seamen's union has protested the closure and threatened to strike aboard other ships. The closure must be approved by the Ministry of Transport, but shipping sources say this will be a formality.

## NYSE Member Firms Lose Money

New York Stock Exchange member firms lost \$6.7 million in November, NYSE chairman James J. Neenan reports. Previously the exchange had thought that member firms would show profit in November because of the increase in commission rates and market volume. Mr. Neenan says the losses in November were caused by a downturn in stock prices, not by a problem with volume. He hopes member firms will show a profit for December, but he says there does not

## Western Union Gets Competition

The Federal Communications Commission has granted authority to Graphnet Systems Inc. to establish a nationwide facsimile communications system which will compete in some ways with Western Union Telegraph Co. The FCC action comes over the objections of Western Union, which contended that Graphnet had not shown that there is any market for its proposed service that was not being adequately served. Western Union also argued that the proposed new network would be directly competitive with its "monopoly services." The commission rejected this contention. It pointed out that neither Western Union nor any other existing carrier offers the type of service proposed by Graphnet. The decision enables Graphnet to set up a computerized, "packet-switched, store-and-forward facsimile communications network."

## Kodak Plans Higher Capital Outlay

Boston—Kodak plans capital expenditures totaling \$618 million during 1974, the company reports. Its worldwide budgeted expenditures for 1973 totaled \$380 million. The 1974 capital budget includes expenditures of \$298 million for the U.S. and Canadian photographic divisions, \$184 million for the Eastman chemicals division and \$36 million for the international photographic division.

## Officials Fear Growing Resentment

# Japanese Export Curbs Imperil Neighbors

**By Fox Butterfield**  
TOKYO, Jan. 4 (NYT).—As the oil crisis has begun to affect Japan, its exports are being cut back 15 to 25 percent, imperiling the economies of half a dozen Asian nations whose industries and agriculture are heavily dependent on Japanese supplies. Officials here fear this drop in exports may intensify already growing resentment in Southeast Asia over Japan's economic dominance and endanger its delicate relations with China. The drop in exports also threatens to further aggravate Japan's balance-of-payments problem, always a worry in this country which has few natural resources and must export in large quantities in order to pay for its imports of food, fuel and raw materials.

## Central Banks Are Selling U.S. Government Securities

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The recent heavy pressure exerted by the dollar against the leading currencies was underscored yesterday by figures released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The figures, for the week ending Jan. 2, show that marketable U.S. government securities held by overseas central banks dipped by \$489 million to \$26,299 billion. Over the past four weeks now total some \$12 billion. Foreign exchange sources believe that much of the selling came from the West German and Japanese central banks who used the dollars to meet the heavy demand for the currency on their domestic markets. Money-market sources now expect that these sales will force the Treasury to come to the market to raise cash before its scheduled refinancing on Feb. 15. Estimates as to the size and composition of such a refunding vary, but the consensus is that the Treasury will come to the market with an offering of around \$3 billion to meet the demand.

## U.S. Insurance Firm Sues 15 in Britain

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ).—American Agricultural Insurance Co. filed suit here charging a group of 15 U.K. companies and individuals with attempting to defraud the insurer out of more than \$23 million. The suit alleges that beginning in December 1972, the British companies and individuals "entered into a conspiracy to defraud plaintiff of many millions of dollars." Under that alleged plan, the suit said, the Cornhill Consolidated Group Ltd. and others persuaded William H. Pruett, general manager of American Agricultural Insurance, to sign a number of notes committing the company to pay certain amounts of money to the Cornhill group. The suit charges that Mr. Pruett issued the notes without the consent of other officers and directors of American Agricultural Insurance. The defendants, it is alleged, told Mr. Pruett the notes were needed to permit a proposed merger of Cornhill and another company to be completed. The notes were to have been held by the Cornhill group and then returned in a few months, it was charged. However, the suit alleges that the defendants, instead of holding the notes, sold them to other investors.

## U.K. Bank Rate Is Cut to 12 3/4%

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—The Bank of England today reduced its minimum lending rate to 12 3/4% from the 13 percent peak set last November. London bankers described the reduction as a purely technical development which would not have strong international monetary significance. There has been strong bidding for treasury bills, to which the minimum rate is tied, but the authorities have only released \$50 million for sale this week—a factor which tends to reduce the official interest rate.

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# Payoffs to N.Y. Bank Alleged in Loan Deal

**By Michael C. Jensen**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Officers of the National Bank of New York (NBNB) have allegedly solicited and received payoffs from a financially troubled shipping company in return for approving more than \$7 million in apparently illegal loans, according to documents filed in federal district court here. The charges are contained in a court document filed a few days ago by the Wall Street firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co. in a private lawsuit. The bank then falsified its books in an attempt to conceal the loans, the documents alleged. An officer of the bank denied the charges. Wall Street sources said a federal grand jury has been looking into the transactions, which are said to have taken place between 1969 and 1972. The shipping company, Tidal Marine International Corp., now defunct, received wide publicity for the second straight month, climbing to 4.9 percent of the work force from 4.7 percent in November, the Labor Department reported today. The 0.2 percent rise matched the increase shown in November, yielding the largest two-month jump since late in 1970. The jobless rate has climbed sharply after hitting a three-and-a-half-year low of 4.5 percent in October. The latest rate compares with 5.1 a year earlier. Last month's rise apparently reflected a slowing of the economy rather than the effects of the energy crisis, analysts said. The figures were gathered in the first week of the month and did not reflect layoffs that have occurred because of fuel shortages since then. The effects of fuel shortages are expected to show up in the January figure, Labor Department specialists said. Unemployment rose last month to a seasonally adjusted 4.4 million persons, up from 4.26 million in November. Total employment dropped for the second straight month to an adjusted 85.5 million from 85.69 million in November. Unemployment among whites increased to 4.4 from 4.2 percent but the rate for nonwhites declined to 5.7 from 5.1 percent.

## Jobless Rate In U.S. Rises

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ).—The nation's unemployment rate rose significantly in December for the second straight month, climbing to 4.9 percent of the work force from 4.7 percent in November, the Labor Department reported today.

## But More Issues Gain Than Decline on NYSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—Profit-taking, coming a day after one of the most explosive advances of the past year, turned prices mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today. Blue-chips and many of the high-priced glamour stocks absorbed most of the profit-taking, but overall more issues advanced than declined. Some analysts believed that a boost in the December unemployment rate may have disappointed investors. The Dow Jones industrial index fell 0.54 to 880.15. It started the session up about two points, then slipped to more than six down before it began a partial recovery. Volume totaled 21.7 million shares, compared to 24.85 million traded yesterday. IBM dropped 8 1/2 to 230 3/4. Telcel has asked for a contempt citation against IBM for allegedly violating a court order to supply information. Telcel rose 1 1/2 to 3 3/4. Oil stocks were mixed in heavy trading. Getty was up 3 3/4 to 172 1/4. Superior Oil gained 3 1/8 to 302 1/8 and Standard of Ohio, Sun Oil, Union Oil, Marathon and Murphy Oil all gained two points or more. On the losing side were Atlantic Richfield, down 1 3/8 to 111 1/4. Kerr-McGee, off 1 5/8 to 89 5/8, and Shell which fell 7 1/8 to 17 1/4. Gold issues which slipped early in the session managed to finish mixed. Dome Mines gained 1 3/8 to 182 5/8 while ASA dropped 1 7/8 to 71 5/8. Mountain Fuel Supply rose 2 1/2 to 95 after announcing a natural gas find in Wyoming. Sony, which has slipped in recent sessions following adverse comment by analysts on the outlook of Japanese stocks, dropped 3 1/8 to 23 1/8. The American Stock Exchange index rose 1.71 to 96.49. Tesoro Petroleum warrants led the most active list, climbing 3 3/4 to 36, followed by Ranger Oil which rose 1 1/4 to 46 5/4. Ranger has a 20 percent interest in a British North Sea oil find described as "encouraging" by Creole Petroleum. Creole Petroleum, down 1 1/3 to 17 1/2, announced it will invest the equivalent of \$81.4 million in Venezuelan exploration in 1974. Venezuela, meanwhile, said it will withdraw seven Creole concessions. However, a company spokesman said, "It's less than 1 percent of the area under concession."

## Company Report

Del Monte			
	1973	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	285.5	244.2	
Profits (millions)	10.22	5.80	
Per Share	0.83	0.46	
First Half			
	1973	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	515.2	437.0	
Profits (millions)	17.47	10.55	
Per Share	1.45	0.87	

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For reservations contact your nearest Inter-Continental hotel, Pan Am office or your travel agent.



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Closing prices on Jan. 4, 1961

High Low Last Ch'ge				Toronto Stocks				High Low Last Ch'ge			
90916 Atbithi	10.94	12.00	+1.06	Closing prices on Jan. 4, 1974				High Low Last Ch'ge			
92726 Acadia Ltd	5.15	4.84	-0.31	High Low Last Ch'ge				High Low Last Ch'ge			
92900 Acorn	1.00	1.00	0.00	3753 Chelidon	8.00	7.00	-1.00	4558 H Bay Co	8.18	9.00	+0.82
92928 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3754 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3228 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92930 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3755 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3229 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92932 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3756 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3230 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92934 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3757 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3231 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92936 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3758 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3232 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92938 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3759 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3233 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92940 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3760 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3234 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92942 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3761 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3235 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92944 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3762 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3236 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92946 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3763 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3237 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92948 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3764 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3238 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92950 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3765 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3239 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92952 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3766 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3240 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92954 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3767 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3241 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92956 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3768 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3242 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92958 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3769 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3243 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92960 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3770 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3244 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92962 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3771 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3245 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92964 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3772 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3246 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92966 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3773 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3247 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92968 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3774 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3248 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92970 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3775 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3249 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92972 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3776 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3250 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92974 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3777 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3251 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92976 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3778 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3252 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92978 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3779 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3253 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92980 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3780 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3254 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92982 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3781 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3255 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92984 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3782 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3256 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92986 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3783 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3257 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92988 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3784 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3258 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92990 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3785 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3259 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92992 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3786 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3260 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92994 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3787 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3261 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92996 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3788 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3262 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
92998 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3789 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3263 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93000 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3790 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3264 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93002 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3791 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3265 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93004 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3792 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3266 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93006 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3793 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3267 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93008 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3794 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3268 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93010 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3795 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3269 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93012 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3796 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3270 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93014 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3797 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3271 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93016 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3798 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3272 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93018 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3799 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3273 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93020 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3800 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3274 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93022 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3801 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3275 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93024 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3802 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3276 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93026 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3803 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3277 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93028 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3804 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3278 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93030 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3805 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3279 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93032 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3806 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3280 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93034 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3807 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3281 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93036 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3808 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3282 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93038 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3809 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3283 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93040 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3810 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3284 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93042 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3811 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3285 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93044 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3812 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3286 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93046 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3813 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3287 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93048 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3814 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3288 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93050 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3815 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3289 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93052 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3816 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3290 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93054 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3817 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3291 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93056 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3818 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3292 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93058 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3819 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3293 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93060 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3820 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3294 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93062 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3821 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3295 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93064 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3822 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3296 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93066 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3823 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3297 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93068 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3824 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3298 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93070 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3825 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3299 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93072 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3826 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3300 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93074 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3827 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3301 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93076 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3828 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3302 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93078 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3829 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3303 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93080 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3830 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3304 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93082 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3831 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3305 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93084 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3832 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3306 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93086 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3833 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3307 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93088 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3834 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3308 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93090 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3835 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3309 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93092 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3836 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3310 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93094 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3837 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3311 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93096 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3838 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3312 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93098 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3839 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3313 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93100 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3840 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3314 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93102 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3841 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3315 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93104 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3842 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3316 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93106 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3843 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3317 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93108 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3844 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3318 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93110 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3845 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3319 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93112 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3846 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3320 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93114 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3847 Chelidon	15.75	7.00	-8.75	3321 Huron Eri	3.18	3.18	0.00
93116 Agnico	6.00	7.00	+1.00	3848 Chelidon	15.75						

**ADVERTISEMENT**  
Jan. 4, 1974

INT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly		
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$8.88	(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund., 610.28

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**Closing prices on Jan. 4, 1977**

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Midday Indicated Prices

Stock Indexes

Jan. 4, 1974

Price

Dollar Bonds				1973-74				Yen				
Anglo-Am 71-81...	80 1/2	89 1/2	U.S. 6 1/2-84...	100 1/4	101 1/4	Am Arb 24-81...	98	100	Asahi Glass	270	Matsumi El. Wks.	270
Amex 84-86...	99 1/2	99 1/2	1971 Ashland 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	Ashtabula 5-88...	93 1/2	95	Canon Camera	260	Mitsui Hy. Ind.	260
Amex 84-86...	101	102	1972 Chesapeake 9-84...	98 1/2	99 1/2	Chesapeake 9-84...	98 1/2	99 1/2	Dai Nip. Print.	267	Mitsui Corp.	267
ASFA 84-86...	99 1/2	99 1/2	1973 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1974 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1975 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1976 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1977 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1978 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1979 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1980 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1981 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1982 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1983 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1984 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1985 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1986 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1987 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1988 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1989 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1990 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1991 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1992 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1993 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1994 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1995 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1996 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1997 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1998 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	1999 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2000 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2001 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2002 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2003 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2004 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2005 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2006 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2007 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2008 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2009 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2010 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2011 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2012 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2013 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2014 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2015 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2016 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2017 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2018 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2019 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2020 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2021 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2022 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2023 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2024 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2025 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2026 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2027 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2028 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2029 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2030 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2031 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2032 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2033 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2034 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2035 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2036 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2037 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2038 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2039 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2040 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2041 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2042 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2043 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2044 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2045 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2046 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2047 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2048 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2049 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2050 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2051 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2052 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2053 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2054 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2055 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2056 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...	98 1/2	99 1/2	2057 Cities 8-86...	95 1/2	96 1/2	City of Wash. 5-74...	83	84 1/2	Full Bank	267	Mitsui Ind.	267
Ashtabula 5-88...												

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Chrysler	199,900	14%	-	48	Burr North	Horseshfgr	Sun Oil
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Disney W	163,400	41%	-	14	Ci RbryInv	Justice Atp	Tescoer Fel
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Unifi C	160,000	83%	-	14	Com Oil	McKee Ca	Trans Union
Norton Elm	159,000	15%	-	96	Genl Corp	Control pf	Unicom

	Today	Prev.		Today	Prev.
Gulf Oil	139.00		Copper Pipe	Master's	Unif. Cal
Texas Int.	155.00	+1/4	Crane	Master's	Unif. Cal
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	171.50	+3/4	Drill	Master's	Unif. Cal
Terraco Inc.	148.00	+1 1/4	Dress Ind.	Master's	Unif. Cal
Sonoco	120.00	+1/4	Dress Ind.	Master's	Unif. Cal
Costal Gas	134.00	+1/4	Dress Ind.	Master's	Unif. Cal

Advances	1038	1568	NEW LOWS-15			
Declines	327	128	ARA Svc	IBM 2	OhPw 8.04pf	<p><b>Discount on a 6-month subscription, you find that, compared to what you</b></p>
Unchanged	268	146	Axon Prod	LoPacft w/	Ph 17.75pf	
Total Issues	1645	1643	Chamberg	WPR 7.60pf	PAGE 7.80pf	
New 1972-74	57	94	Crayon	NAL Can	Times Afr	
New 1974-75	10	12	CritWed pf 2	NwaNot 15	Unionam w/	
			Gate Can	Warren Sim	Xerox Co	

Tenorco Int'l	\$9,250	36	+20%
Texas Instr	85,900	11%	+1%
Transtek	85,100	60%	+11%
Wangco	39,500	4%	-1%
Wright Har	56,800	2%	-1%
Yankee Ind	54,500	36%	-1%
SyncoCo n	53,700	8	+3%
Kaiser Ind	50,400	34	+1%
GT Bus Pat	50,400	34	+1%

Amer He w/ 26.50 10 1/2 1/8  
 Crosse do 46.200 10 1/2 1/8  
 Amerpet total stock sold 1,300,000  
 Stock sales year ago 4,050,000  
 American Stock Index:  
 High Low Close N.C.  
 96.75 93.89 95.68 +1.71

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (Reu-  
 ters).—The Securities and Ex-  
 change Commission said yester-  
 day it is urging, but not requir-  
 ing, companies to disclose their

Please send me the newspaper by mail for ☐ 3 months ☐ 6 months  
 (Savings up to 4% of the newsstand price)  
 3 Mos. 4 Mos 3 Mos. 6 Mos

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	862.38	879.20	868.00	880.15	-0.54
30 Trm	79.44	80.49	79.48	80.15	-1.39
30 S&P	74.42	75.20	74.20	74.80	-0.22
65 Stk	253.03	255.76	251.94	252.12	-0.32

<b>Sundara &amp; Poot</b>	High Low Close N.Y.								
	97 118.00 116.25-115								
425 Industrials ..	112.39	109.05	110.25-	115					
200 Stocks ..	112.27	110.27	110.75-115						
35 Utilities ..	49.78	48.51	49.27-50.27						
200 Stocks ..	100.68	97.70	98.89-9.91						

	High	Low	Close	% Chg.
Composites .....	52.24	52.66	52.87	+0.4
Industrials .....	57.79	57.66	57.44	-0.4
Transportation .....	59.64	59.57	59.57	0
Utilities .....	55.86	55.57	55.83	+0.2
Finance .....	66.01	66.28	66.68	+0.21

earnings appears to be significant in many cases and failure to disclose these profits may result in investors being inadequately informed.

"The commission therefore be-

Please print in block letters.

5-1-74

Date		Buy	Sales	Short
Jan. 3	.....	429,285	224,996	6,279
Feb. 3	.....	457,885	319,835	5,939
Dec. 31	.....	411,241	796,207	3,971
Dec. 28	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 27	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 26	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 25	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 24	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 23	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 22	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 21	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 20	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 19	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 18	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 17	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 16	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 15	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 14	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 13	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 12	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 11	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 10	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 9	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 8	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 7	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 6	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 5	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 4	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 3	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 2	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541
Dec. 1	.....	404,776	695,651	5,541

Notes that it would be in the best interest of both statement preparers and users to disclose the extent to which reported earnings are comprised of potentially unrepeatable and

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

(MAKE CHECKS PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THE ORDER FOR INFORMATION) March 1980

"These totals are included in the sales figures," usually unaggregated inventory profits," the commission said.

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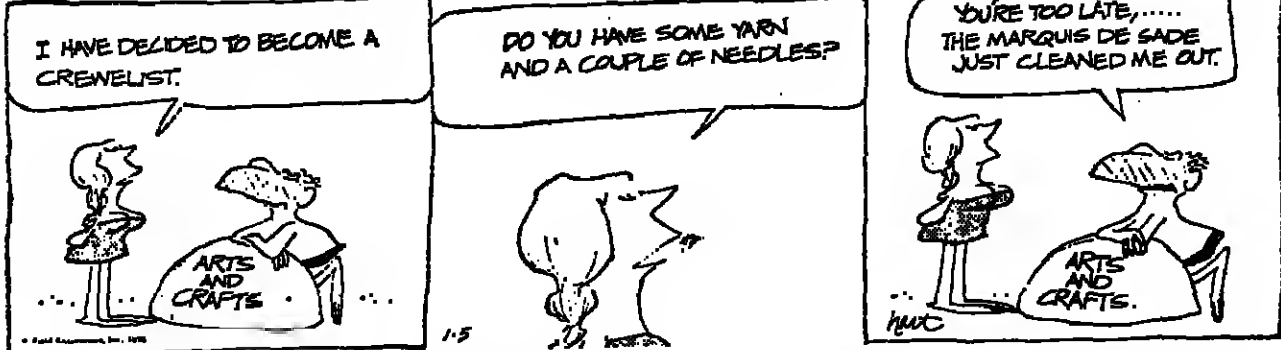
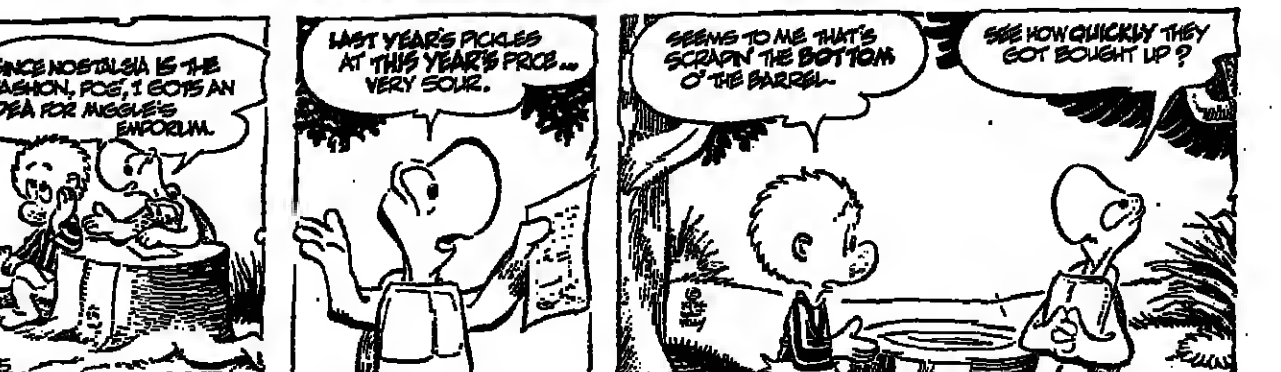
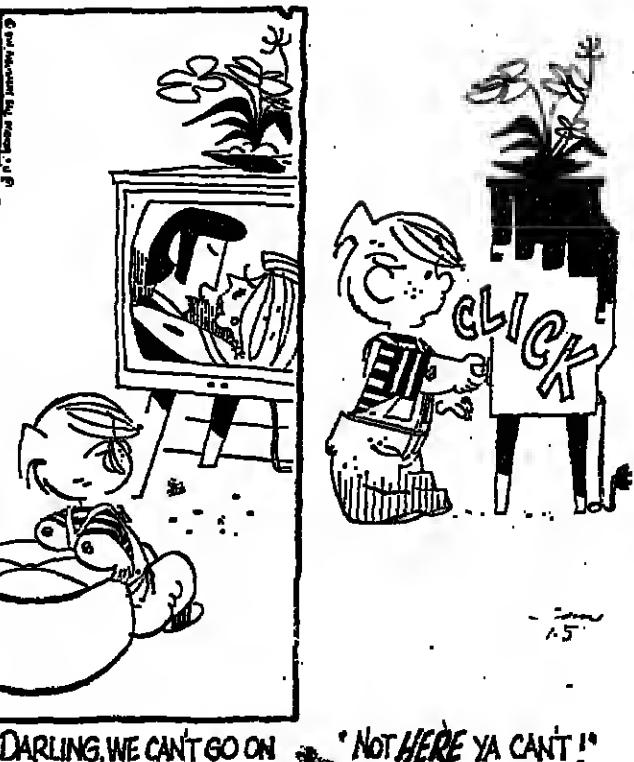


	Net
High Low Last. Ch'ge	
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that-scrambled word game  
By HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: NOISY DUMPHY BEHOLD GAMINE  
Answer: May be spent in England—POUNDS

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By Harold C. Schonberg. Lippincott. 317 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A CHESS book? Granted, things have changed since Reykjavik, 1972. The excitement ignited by the supermatch between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky has long since burned out, as it was bound to do. And Fischer, instead of defending his title annually, as he once said he would, has crawled into a cave and pulled a boulder against its mouth. (And why not? How would you like to have all your fantasies of omnipotence come true?) But all the same, books about chess keep pouring out. And your reviewer—himself a sort of anti-prodigy who, having learned the moves of the game at the age of 13, has kept playing for over a quarter of a century without getting any better (There's one for Ripley!)—keeps browsing through chessbooks wistfully. They range from impeccable analyses of the Fischer-Spassky match (in one of which the Yugoslav Grandmaster Svetozar Gligoric even managed to come up with a turning point to the plot of Norman Mailer's novel "An American Dream") to hints on how to polish up endgames for those skillful enough to play that far. None of these books has the reviewer really understood. Yet he is perished. And now he has been rewarded with Harold C. Schonberg's "Grandmasters of Chess," a chessbook so accessible and charming that you don't even have to know the game to enjoy it.

In fact, so straightforward is Mr. Schonberg's approach that had he dealt with a less unusual subject involving more ordinary people, his book would easily have failed. For all he has really done is to survey the modern history of the game chronologically, devoting a chapter at most to each of the grandmasters from the 18th-century Frenchman Philidor (the pusher of pawns) to the 20th-century Russian Spassky (and three chapters to Bobby Fischer, whose triumph over Spassky at Reykjavik Mr. Schonberg covered for The New York Times). And if chess were like bridge-building and chess players like engineers, Mr. Schonberg's book might have seemed predictable and episodic.

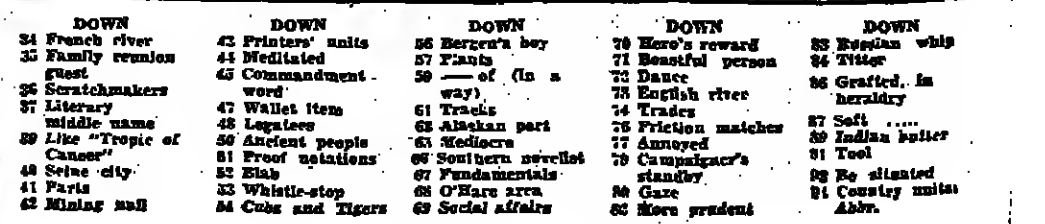
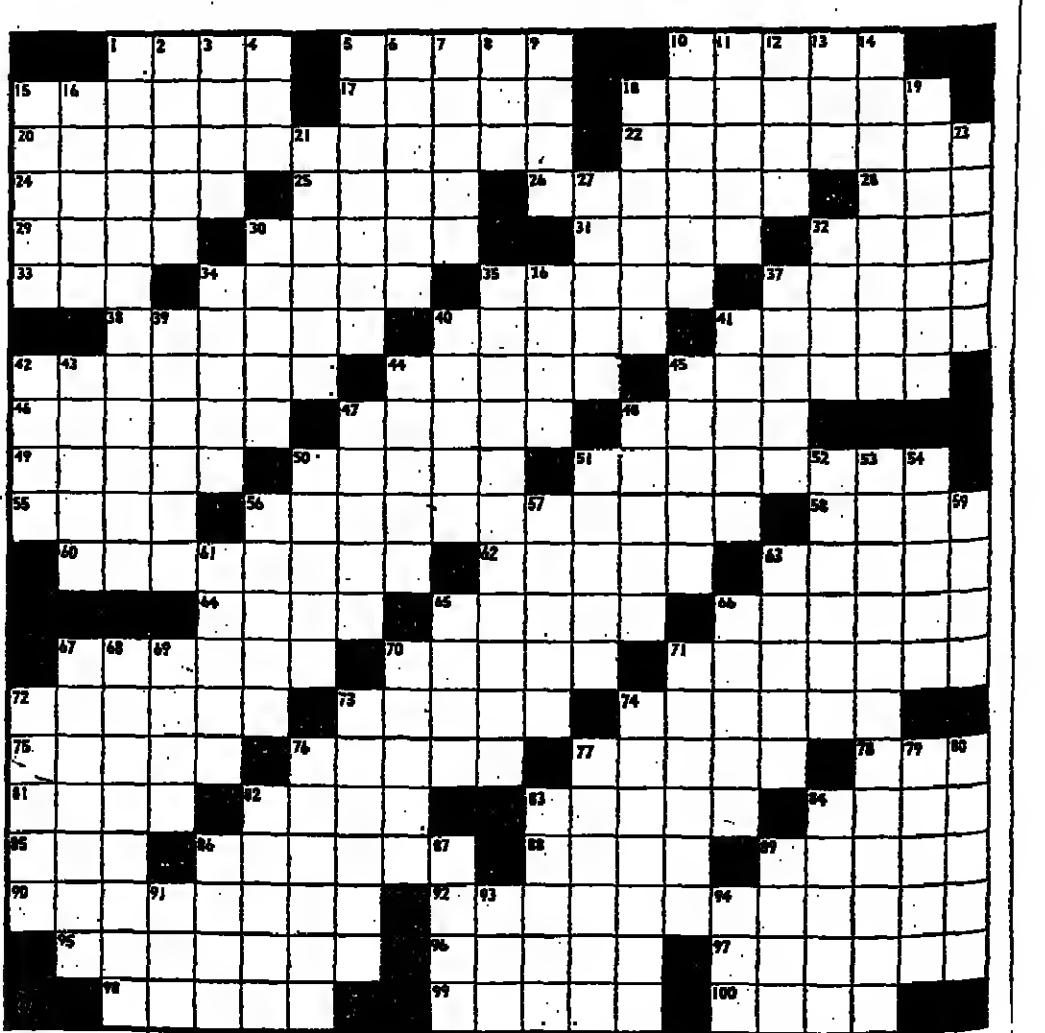
But chess is not like bridge-building. Some have called it a concrete illustration of abstract thought. Others have claimed it to be art (grandmasters generally don't say they have "played" a game of chess; they talk about "creating" games; and indeed some of their most brilliant results have been named, like a painting or sculpture). Mr. Schonberg, who is also the Pulitzer Prize-winning music critic of The Times, understandably favors an analogy to music. He talks about classical, romantic, and modern styles, compares a Capablanca to a Mozart or a Fischer to a Beethoven, and describes the purity of the endgame as the chamber music of chess.

And his analogy serves him well. As he proceeds almost musically from the era of Philidor to the age of the great

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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ACCOUNTING—By Herb Risteen



مركز النجف



## At World Soccer Cup Meeting

## Soviets Rebid for Chile Game

FRANKFURT, Jan. 4 (UPI).—Soviet soccer chief Valeri Granatin, a powerful vice-president of the International Soccer Federation, arrived here today for the World Cup draw tomorrow and demanded a second game against Chile be played in a neutral country.

"We demand a new vote in this emergency situation," Granatin told newsmen. "No team should be forced to play in a country where hooliganism and curfew are part of everyday life." The Russians forfeited their chance to qualify when they refused to play Chile in Santiago's stadium.

The Soviet demands were flatly rejected by Chilean soccer president Francisco Fuma. "We have no intention of playing the Russians," he said. "We stick to FIFA's ruling that the Soviet Union disqualified itself by refusing to travel to Chile."

The Chile-Soviet feud is only one of the headaches the 26 members of FIFA's World Cup Organizing Committee faces tomorrow morning, before the actual draw at 9 p.m. for the June 15 to July 7 finals.

## Ruling on Playoff

The committee also must rule on the playoff between Spain and Yugoslavia. Representatives of the two countries met briefly today, but failed to reach an agreement. The Spaniards have accepted a FIFA suggestion to play in Paris on Jan. 16, but that was rejected by the Yugoslavs, whose players enjoy a winter break.

"We got exactly nowhere with the Spanish president Jose Luis Peralta," Yugoslav general secretary Vase Stokovic said. "He had no understanding for our problems with snow, temperatures running down to minus 30 and the fact that our players are with their families until the middle of January."

"We cannot get a team into shape by Jan. 16 and we are prepared to pull out rather than go to Paris," he said.

But that issue is considered minor by soccer observers compared with the strife between Moscow and Santiago, which at one time threatened to bring an end to the European boycott of the World Cup.

Although FIFA sources insist that tomorrow's vote is a mere formality to state Chile's entry, other observers believe that the Soviets can drum up enough support from non-Latin American members to get a second game in a neutral country.

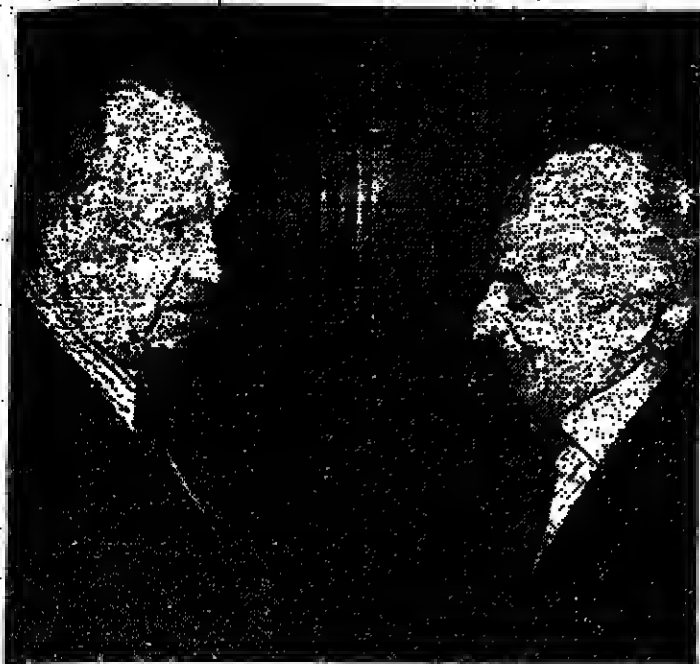
## Team Seeding

On the actual draw most observers agree that FIFA will seed the four quarterfinalists from Mexico in 1970 to head their respective groups.

West Germany will go into Group 1 (Berlin and Hamburg); Brazil, reigning world champions, into Group 2 (Frankfurt, Dortmund and Gelsenkirchen); Uruguay into Group 3 (Hannover, Dusseldorf and Dortmund); and Italy into Group 4 (Stuttgart and Munich).

The four weaker teams—Australia, Haiti, Zaire and World Cup newcomers East Germany—will then be drawn into each of the four groups.

To avoid a congestion of South American teams, Argentina and Chile will go into either Group 1 or Group 4, leaving a mixed European bag of Bulgaria, Poland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Scotland and Spain/Yugoslavia.



Valeri Granatin, left, chief of Soviet soccer and FIFA vice-president, greets UEFA secretary-general A. Franchi during meeting of world soccer cup meeting in Frankfurt.

## Greek Sports Chief Is Fired As Soccer Probe Continues

ATHENS, Jan. 4 (AP).—The Greek general secretary of sports has been dismissed from his post, his office reported today. The change came amid a government investigation into responsibility for Greece's 4-2 defeat in the World Soccer Cup qualifying round against Yugoslavia here two weeks ago.

George Vladimirov had held the post for less than two years. His successor, G. Pritizis, is expected to take over next week.

Vladimirov was scheduled to make announcements tomorrow on the findings of the investigating committee concerning Greece's poor performance against Yugoslavia and the possible motives, his office said. The question of bribes from foreign parties is also being examined.

There has been a steady flow of reports in the Greek press alleging that many players of the Greek national soccer team have been bribed. The reports claimed that two foreign soccer managers were involved in bribing the Greek team. But soccer officials failed to confirm the reports.

"The main thing we are examining is why the performance of the Greeks was so bad," George Dedeas, president of the Greek Soccer Federation, said. "We do not know at present if players were bribed. If there is an issue of bribery it will be revealed in the investigation."

"There are many rumors," Vladimirov said. "The main ones are currently being examined by the investigating committee."

Greece's leading sports daily, Athlitiki, charged that nine Greek players had received bribes. But it named no names.

"The investigating committee's findings show that five were playing for the Yugoslavs, four for the Spaniards and only two for Greece," the paper said. It quoted "exclusive information."

The outcome of the controversial game was to determine whether Yugoslavia or Spain, the third member in the elimination group, would have qualified for the World Cup finals to be held in West Germany.

Yugoslavia's two-goal margin in the Greek match forced a tie in points and goals with Spain. A playoff between the two is now necessary.

Yugoslavia's vital goal came in the last minute of the game. The Greeks' poor performance prompted the government to order an investigation.

At present, the plan is to extend the tournament, which had a similar washout in the 1968 opening round, through Monday. However, if the rains that have hit the area during the last week persist, it is possible that the competition will be reduced from 72 to 54 holes over the three Monterey Peninsula courses.

Because of the format, 128 pros and 168 amateurs as team partners, it is a physical impossibility to get the field around for two rounds on one day. The field will be reduced to 70 pros and ties and the 26 low net amateur pro teams for the fourth and final round.

Johnny Miller, the 28-year-old U.S. Open champion, was momentarily jubilant after he had equaled the par 72 of the Cypress Point course, where he described conditions of rain and 80-mile wind gusts as "among the worst I've ever played in."

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Bill Walton, the UCLA center, is being sought at any cost by the American Basketball Association, with the added inducement of a southern Californian base.

## The ABA Focuses On Drawing Power Of Wilt and Walton

Wilt Chamberlain, now a coach for the San Diego Conquistadores, would be able to spell Bill Walton's aching knees when Wilt begins playing next season.

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—In the most elaborate and expensive new year's resolution in sports, the American Basketball Association is determined to acquire Bill Walton, not only by offering him a million dollars but also by proposing two other inducements.

He would play next season with Wilt Chamberlain, thereby reducing the aching knees in his knees, and he would be joined by several of his all-winning UCLA teammates.

The site of the extravaganza is uncertain. The club might remain in San Diego, where Walton grew up and where Wilt coaches the Conquistadores now. It might be replanted with new owners in Los Angeles, where the chairman of the former Lakers center, Walton and the UCLA champions would challenge the popularity of the National Basketball Association franchise.

"I'm in favor of anything," says Mike Storen, the ABA commissioner, "that will help us sign Bill Walton."

In the ABA's struggle for parity with the NBA, the acquisition of the 6-foot, 11-inch-tall center from the University of California, Los Angeles, would represent the best possible credibility. Walton and Wilt also would create instant TV appeal, as would the presence of several of Walton's current teammates, notably Keith Van Horn.

## Not Tied Down

"We are going to get Bill Walton," Richard Tinkham, the secretary of the ABA's executive committee and the executive vice-president of the Indiana Pacers, says with emphasis. "We're not as tied down as the

NBA is. We're more considerate of players. In regard to other UCLA players joining Bill, if that's the package, we can accommodate them."

In addition to Walton, a 6-7 forward, there are three other seniors on the UCLA team—Tommy Curtis, a 5-11 guard; Greg Lee, a 6-3 guard; Gary Franklin, a 6-4 forward.

"That would be quite a franchise," Tinkham says. "I don't pretend to know how Wilt and Walton would work out, two centers on the same team. But perhaps Walton can play forward when Wilt is in there. It also would provide Walton with an opportunity to rest his knees if they're bothering him."

## Southern Cal Base

The essence of the ABA's proposal is that Walton would be assured of playing pro basketball at a southern California base. That's perhaps the most important ingredient in the negotiations that will begin in March, after UCLA presumably wins its eighth consecutive national collegiate championship.

"Bill has stated unequivocally," says Sam Gilbert, the 61-year-old Los Angeles construction millionaire who will handle Walton's negotiations, "that if he doesn't play for a team in southern California, he won't play pro basketball."

Gilbert demanded that both the ABA and NBA wait until after the National Collegiate Tournament to begin specific negotiations. But when the tournament ends, it will be "play for money" time, as Gilbert says. He mentioned "finances and security" as the two main concerns.

In the ABA, the Conquistadores hold the negotiation rights to Walton, whom they selected in an underclassman draft.

In the NBA, the teams with the worst won-lost record in each conference will be involved in a coin toss for the No. 1 selection. At the moment, the Philadelphia 76ers and the Kansas City-Omaha Kings loom as the likely participants when Commissioner Walter Kennedy flips a silver dollar in the air. The 76ers, who had the first choice in the 1973 draft, pursued Walton earlier this year without success.

## Enjoys the Challenge

"He's a dynamic, definite, determined, damn good player," says Tr Kooloff, the 76ers' owner. "He talked about the opposition he'd have in the NBA and he seemed to enjoy the challenge of playing against the great centers in our league. But I'm not willing to trade the draft rights to Walton to the Lakers in order to keep him in the league. I'd not only be unpopular with our fans, I'd be unpopular with myself."

In a showdown, the NBA might persuade the 76ers or the Kings to trade their No. 11 draft choice, as the Golden State Warriors did in 1970 so that the Atlanta Hawks could sign Pete Maravich.

Oddly enough, the ABA's concept of the Walton gang is a throwback to what the NBA did nearly 25 years ago. Alex Groza, Ralph Beard, Wah-Wah Jones, Cliff Barker and Joe Holland, then teammates on Kentucky's national champions, joined the NBA's franchise in Indianapolis, which was renamed the Olympians. After two seasons, a point-shaving scandal disrupted that unit. Now, ironically, Alex Groza is the Conquistadores' general manager who hopes to give Bill Walton a million dollars and whatever else he wants.

## The Merger Agreement of Pro Basketball Dies Quietly

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The merger agreement between the American and National Basketball Associations, worked out more than three years ago, died quietly in a New York court today. It was not a surprise, since Congress has not granted the antitrust exemption needed to make it possible, expired officially today.

There's a good possibility that the ABA will try to revive the anti-trust suit that originally persuaded the NBA to agree to merge.

The suit was filed in federal court here in March, 1969. A year later, when the two leagues agreed on a basic outline for a merger, one of the conditions was the dropping of the suit against the NBA, and that was done "with

prejudice," which is supposed to mean that it cannot be reopened.

Before any merger could take place, however, the players' association of the NBA went to court and got an injunction against it. This ruling (obtained in New York) permitted only one joint session by the two leagues: to seek an anti-trust exemption from Congress, similar to the one granted to the American and National Football Leagues in 1956.

But when the football merger exemption was passed, there was no effective opposition from the players, who obviously lose bargaining power when they must deal with a single league instead of two rival leagues bidding for their services.

In this case, the NBA players marshaled a very effective opposition during a long set of hearings conducted by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C.

Ervin, whose sympathies were clearly on the side of individual player rights, finally produced a bill that would have permitted a merger at the expense of abolishing any kind of reserve clause or option-with-compensation system.

This was not at all what the clubs had in mind when they decided to merge, since the whole rationale for merging was to cut out competition for players; the Ervin bill would have meant all clubs (there were 28 then) would have to compete for any player whose contract ran out.

This bill died with the end of the 1972 Congress. In the present Congress, an essentially similar bill was fashioned by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind. This time, the ABA indicated it would accept the conditions, while the NBA remained staunchly opposed to giving up what remains of the reserve system.

According to the original merger agreement, it is to expire on

## College Basketball

## THURSDAY'S RESULTS

## Tournaments

## Senior Bowl

South Alabama 74, Missouri 64.  
Southern Mississippi 73, Austin Peay 73.

## East

Wagner 74, Moravian 65.  
New York Tech 33, Pratt 31.

## South

Virginia 82, Eastern Kentucky 63.  
Tenn. Wesleyan 59, Georgetown 55.

## Midwest

Memphis 81, Bradley 76 (ot).  
Delaware 78, Drexel 78.

## Southwest

Oklahoma 101, UC-Santa Barbara 79.  
Arizona 83, Wyoming 77.

## West

Pan American 80, Air Force 83.  
Fresno 81, Colorado 76.

Long Beach 81, Los Angeles 81.

Jan. 4, 1974, if Congress has not passed enabling legislation by Jan. 3. Since Congress already has adjourned, the agreement is, in effect, dead.

Under that agreement, both leagues were committed to make all reasonable efforts to get legislation passed. If one of them didn't pursue that goal wholeheartedly, it would be subject to an indemnity (about \$3 million) to the other.

No Repudiation

That provision explains why there has been no outright repudiation of the merger, which seems much less desirable to the NBA than to the ABA in any case.

Recently, Dick Pinkham of the Indiana Pacers said the ABA would try to renew its suits against the NBA. Commissioner

Mike Stone of the ABA tried to negate that statement the next day, calling attention to the January 4 deadline, but that is interpreted as a legal maneuver. It wouldn't do to threaten to sue while an agreement not to sue was still in force.

After today, however, there will be no such obstacle to a new legal battle between the two leagues.

There may be other obstacles, however.

In the original suit, the ABA charged the NBA with "pooling" of their economic power to bid on new players, including superstars, against individual member plaintiffs. The specific reference was to the signing of Elvin Hayes by the San Diego Rockets and Wes Unseld by the Baltimore Bullets, in 1968.

Among other charges, this one seemed dangerous enough to the NBA to make it enter merger negotiations. It had resisted until then.

## Possible Claim

It might claim that it was tricked into dropping the suit by a merger agreement; the NBA never really intended to carry out. But even if that could be substantiated (in the face of the NBA's huge legal expenses in pursuing merger legislation), other interesting questions would arise.

Could the ABA seriously seek protection from anti-trust laws after it went before Congress to seek exemption from those laws, claiming that it was "economical-

ly impossible" to operate within them? It probably could, but the logic would get a bit turgid.

And if the ABA attacks the "pooling of resources" angle on signing players, what might be revealed by a deep examination of the \$1.8-billion package given Wilt Chamberlain by the San Diego Conquistadores last September? It was first reported, then denied, that the whole league had contributed to that deal.

Besides, the original charge that the NBA "monopolized" top talent is much weaker now than when it was first made. Prominent players have moved back and forth between the leagues during the ensuing five years.

## ABA Results

## Thursday's Games

Rioh 101, San Antonio 81 (Walt 19, Boone 18, Suter 12, Averitt 15).  
Kentucky 110, Virginia 106 (Zell 27, Gale 21, Gervin 29, Carter 23).  
Indiana 100, Denver 97 (McGinnis 30, Freeman 21, Beck 23, Lee 16).  
Carolina 122, Memphis 104 (McClain 20, News 10, Thompson 22, Robins 12).

## NBA Results

## Thursday's Games

Milwaukee 120, KC-Omaha 105 (Jab 30, McMillin 20, M. Williams 20, Archibald 25).

## NHL Results

## Thursday's Games

N.Y. Islanders 2, Vancouver 2 (Cameron, R. Fortin, Stewart; Yergert 2).  
Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Shultz 3, Salicki, Barile, Irwin).  
Atlanta 3, Chicago 2 (J. Stewart, Romanowich; Powis, Bull).  
Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 1 (Martin 3, Ramsay, Dudley, Ferraro; Poir).

## \$1 Million Offer Made to Foreman To Fight Quarry

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP).—Heavyweight champion George Foreman has been offered \$1 million to defend his title against Jerry Quarry here on March 25.

Promoter Don Fraser said he made the offer in telegrams sent to Foreman's adviser in California, and to a Los Angeles area hotel where Foreman was registered.

Quarry, 28, knocked out Earnie Shavers Dec. 14 in New York and ranks as the No. 4 heavyweight contender with a 47-5-4 won-lost-drawn record.

Madison Square Garden also has offered Foreman \$1 million to defend his title against Quarry in March.

## Sport Groups Agree to Cut Energy 20%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (NYT).—The Federal Energy Office said yesterday that it had received general agreement among a wide variety of sports and recreation associations on a voluntary goal of reducing energy use by 20 to 25 percent this year.

Few details were offered as to how such a saving could be made. Deputy Energy Administrator John C. Sawhill emphasized that he did not want to cut either employment or attendance, calling sports "a very important part of our economy."

Sawhill congratulated Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, who shared the microphone at a news conference.

Kuhn said that he had worked out a program for energy savings of 25 percent, although he said baseball was not a major user of energy.

He said that 20 percent of the use of ballfields, batting and warm-up activities. He said this could be cut back, calling it "overluminous use of electricity."

He indicated that batting practice might be taken earlier with natural light and the lights turned up just before game time.

Another energy-saving idea, he said, is to cut the use of chartered aircraft by half, flying teams instead by regularly scheduled airlines.

Kuhn also said that baseball will try to avoid starting games at times when utilities have peak demands for electricity. In the summer, this comes in the evening rush hours on hot days, indicating that there might be some effect on two-night double headers.

## Secretariat Has Foal on the Way

PARIS, Ky., Jan. 4 (AP).—R. K. Taylor, manager of Clifton Farm, says that Secretariat is fertile—one of his test mares is in foal.

Taylor said yesterday that Dr. Walter C. Kaufman, Clifton Farm veterinarian, conducted the examination Wednesday on an Appaloosa test mare, and confirmed that she was in foal.

Veterinarians last week had discovered spermatozoa, an immature form of sperm, in the semen analysis of both Secretariat and stallion Riva Ridge. There was some question about whether or not the presence of the spermatozoa would affect the fertility of Triple Crown winner Secretariat, who was syndicated for \$6.00 million, and Riva Ridge, who won the 1972 Kentucky Derby and Belmont Stakes.

## Virdon's Twisting Return to Yanks

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Bill Virdon must have made many friends in Pittsburgh. When the news reached the Pirates' office yesterday that Virdon, dismissed as manager in the final month last season, was named to the post at the Yankees, the front office was elated.

"I'm tickled pink," said Danny Murtagh, the general manager who replaced Virdon. "You're gonna love him in New York. I think you're going to be in for an exciting brand of baseball."

"Isn't it wonderful?" said a secretary.

"It's like a wonderful thing happening to your best friend," said another Pirates official.

For William Charles Virdon, 42-year-old ex-ballplayer, his new job followed, typically, some hard times.

"I think that Bill has always felt that after anything disastrous happened to us we were better off," said his wife, Shirley, from their Springfield, Mo., home.

On the surface, it would appear that Virdon followed a relatively simple path to one of the sports world's most glamorous jobs: the minor leagues, the big-time, an 11-year career as a center-fielder, time in the minors for managing experience, then back to the majors.

Twisting Road

But it was a twisting road that began on June 9, 1931, at Royal Oak, Mich. His father worked for the Ford Motor Co. When Bill was 12, his father decided he wanted a quiet life. He took the family to West Plains, Mo., and bought a farm. And then a grocery store. And then other businesses.

In 1933, after going through a



Bill Virdon

Young Virdon got a basketball scholarship to Drury College in Springfield, Mo., but left after his first term. He had been discovered by the Yankees, by the same scout who plucked Mickey Mantle from Oklahoma obscurity.

"In those days, you reported to spring training on time if you wanted to achieve something in baseball," recalled Shirley. The mother of his three daughters.

They met while he was in the minor leagues. She was a teacher in the local high school and was introduced by one of her students.

In 1933, after going through a

Yankee training camp in which he was hitless in 19 appearances, he was again sent to the minors. During a train trip, Harry Craft (who was to become a big-league manager) noticed that Virdon wore reading glasses. "I wonder if that's why you're only hitting .233," Craft said. "Maybe you should wear glasses when you bat."

Virdon put them on and his hitting improved. The Yankees traded him in 1934 to the St. Louis Cardinals for Enos Slaughter. The next year Virdon came to the big leagues. He was rookie of the year, a fleet 6-footer, weighing 185 pounds, who hit 17 home runs.

A Disciplinarian

Murtagh described Virdon as a man "who always showed managerial material. He's not a conservative guy, but he is a disciplinarian."

Virdon took over the Pirates as manager in 1972 and led them to a division championship. Before he was dismissed and "reluctantly replaced" by Murtagh, he showed his firmness with two players—Rich Hebner and Dock Ellis.

He accused Hebner of indirect feigning. Hebner roared back and cursed. Virdon got a public apology the next day. Ellis, meanwhile, liked to wear pink hair curlers in the locker room.

Virdon told him, "I don't care what you wear at home, but you don't wear them at a ball park." Ellis complained, but left the curlers home.

"Bill has learned a lot from everything that's happened to him," Mrs. Virdon said. "He doesn't look back. Only forward."

## Rain Puts Off Crosby Golf Tourney



PREMATURE JOY—Gary Player's happiness after sinking birdie at Pebble Beach was short-lived, when the day's competition was scrubbed soon after because of rain.



